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GREAT FRAUDS CONTEMPLATED

DANGER WHICH MENACES BROOKLYN'S ANTI-RING CANDIDATE.

WHY IMMEDIATE ACTION IS NECESSARY.

5,000 Illegal Voters and 4,500 Newly-Naturalized Citizens.

THEY MUST BE CLOSELY WATCHED.

With an Honest Count Mayor Boody Will Be Buried by the Popular Vote—The Registration Shows that Decent Citizens Are Ready to do Their Duty on Nov. 7—Suspicious Increase in the "Down-Town" Wards, the Stronghold of the Ring—More Names Enrolled Than There Were Votes in 1892—John Y. McKane's "Corrected" List for Coney Island, Which Plainly Bears the Stamp of Fraud—The Vote of George E. Glendenning, a "Machine" Leader in Brooklyn, to be Challenged—Able Legal Talent Engaged to Prevent Crooked Work at the Polls.

Overconfidence on the part of the honest citizens of Brooklyn who are fighting its corrupt "ring" and frauds at the polls are the only things which may bring about the defeat of Charles A. Schieren, the anti-ring candidate for Mayor.

It is the opinion of the shrewdest observers that unless the best legal talent of the city, backed with a fund sufficient to secure the services of private detectives, is at once engaged to combat and thwart the schemes of Brooklyn's reckless and desperate "ring" thousands of illegal votes will undoubtedly be polled in the interest of the "ring" candidate.

The Republican Campaign Committee is conducting its battle with an almost empty treasury chest. Opposed to them are men who have a vast corruption fund. The members of the Republican Campaign Committee are doing the best they can under these conditions; it is evident, however, that they need not only reinforcements in the shape of legal advisers, but money as well.

The fight in Brooklyn may be lost through fraud, which to a large extent can be prevented if the best legal minds of that unfortunate city get together and make an aggressive assault on the men plotting for violations of the election law. The danger is a serious one, and should receive prompt attention.

There are on the registry lists of Brooklyn 178,493 names. Last year—a Presidential year—there were on the registry lists 181,061 names.

A careful analysis of the figures of registration discloses the fact that the honest citizens of Brooklyn have at last registered for the purpose of uniting in one grand effort to overthrow the corrupt and brutal oligarchy which has so long oppressed the City of Churches.

"Boss" Hugh McLaughlin's lieutenants were busy yesterday at Democratic headquarters going over the figures of registration, ward by ward. When they got through their faces wore a serious expression.

The large registration has made it quite clear to the members of the "ring" that their only hope of victory rests upon success in securing a large illegal vote for their candidates.

The indications are that in making up their estimates for the number of illegal votes required to elect their candidate for Mayor they fell far short of the votes actually necessary.

Mayor Boody, in 1891, received 75,359 votes. His Republican opponent polled 67,895. Mr. Boody's plurality was 7,464.

In that campaign he was running against a Republican who did not receive the full support of his party. In addition to the "regular" Democratic vote, Mayor Boody was voted for by thousands of independent Democrats and independent Republicans.

Mr. Boody's opponent was not regarded by the great majority of Brooklyn voters as a man competent to fill the office of Mayor. The Republicans who voted against Meyer, and others who refrained from voting at all, seem to have estimated him at his true worth, for to-day he is in the ranks of the "machine" Democracy.

The ringsters who have agreed as to the number of illegal votes necessary to make certain the election of their candidate, took as a basis for their estimate the 75,359 votes polled for Mr. Boody in 1891 and said that with these votes, with 4,500 votes of naturalized alines, made citizens within the last two weeks, and 5,000 additional to be secured through illegal registration, he could not lose.

A study of the annexed table, showing the alleged gains made in Democratic wards over the registration of 1891, may indicate where the greater number of the 5,000 votes needed will come from. This table gives the names of the leaders of the respective wards:

Wards.	1891.	1893.	Gain.
2. Supervisor Conly	1,702	2,164	462
3. James Shevlin	3,953	4,108	155
5. John Clancy	3,671	3,898	227
6. James Kane	7,082	8,187	1,105
10. Alderman McGarry	6,809	8,387	1,578
12. Alderman Corley	4,822	5,535	713
Total			4,240

In 1892 Grover Cleveland was a candidate for the Presidency, and his candidacy drew out an extraordinarily large vote. Here is a table showing the number of voters registered in 1892 and the gains alleged to have been made this year:

Wards.	1892.	1993.	Gain.
2	1,995	2,164	169
6	3,865	3,898	33
6	7,674	8,187	513
10	7,552	8,387	835
12	5,400	5,535	135
Total			1,685

These are known as "down-town" wards, and they have not increased in population since 1891.

Yesterday John Y. McKane, the "boss" of Coney Island, gave out for publication the following corrected table, showing the number of alleged voters registered in the town of Gravesend. The population of Gravesend, according to the census of last year, was 8,418.

District.	
First	460
Second	2,408
Third	1,491
Fourth	604
Fifth	787
Sixth	468
Total	6,218

Registration in Gravesend 1892 was 4,180.
Registration in Gravesend 1891 was 2,727.

Gain in registration over 1891 3,491

It is not expected that for every name registered on the Gravesend poll lists a voter will cast a ballot. As all of the clerks, canvassers, and inspectors are under McKane's domination such formalities as voting may not be required.

Reputable citizens will doubtless be pleased to learn that McKane's case will be taken in hand by lawyers who are competent to deal with the matter in a way which is likely to be long remembered by the followers of the Coney Island "Boss."

To-day Foster L. Backus, representing the Kings County Republican Campaign Committee, will make an effort to reach through the courts the men who are illegally registered.

Hundreds of complaints have been made to Mr. Backus of illegal registration, and, as The New-York Times has frequently published, the District Attorney—the county officer whose sworn duty it is to prosecute evildoers—has interposed legal barriers in the way of Mr. Backus and warrants by which the men who have violated the election law could be arrested and punished.

There is one case of alleged illegal registration in Brooklyn which has caused considerable talk in the upper part of the city. It is claimed that one of the ward leaders, in order to maintain his leadership in a ward in which it is said he does not reside, has registered in that ward, and intends to vote on election day.

So positive are the opponents of this politician that he has violated the election law that last night a letter was sent to Mr. Backus complaining that George E. Glendenning had registered in the Fifth District of the Twenty-fifth Ward, while in reality he resides in the Thirty-fourth District of the Twenty-third Ward.

Mr. Glendenning is one of the sealers of weights and measures appointed by Mayor David A. Boody. For years Mr. Glendenning has been the Democratic leader of the Twenty-fifth Ward and resided at 63 Monroe Street, between Reid and Stuyvesant Avenues.

A year ago the ward boundaries were changed, and Mr. Glendenning discovered that, while he was the leader of the Twenty-fifth Ward Democracy, he was living in the Twenty-third Ward.

Mr. Glendenning alleges that he moved to Madison Street and Howard Avenue, in the Twenty-fifth Ward, and his name and address are given in the Brooklyn directory as "George E. Glendenning, clerk, Madison Street and Howard Avenue."

But Mr. Glendenning's political opponents, while on friendly terms with him personally, claim that he does not reside at Howard Avenue and Madison Street. They say he has a furnished room there, and that he occupies it only on rare occasions, while really he lives with his wife at 631 Monroe Street.

At any rate, Mr. Glendenning has registered from the furnished room in the Fifth District of the Twenty-fifth Ward, which district is bounded as follows: Broadway, Ralph Avenue, Madison Street, Howard Avenue, and Putnam Avenue.

His vote will be challenged on election day, and Mr. Backus has been asked to proceed against him for alleged violation of the registration laws.

Mr. Glendenning was seen to leave 631 Monroe Street at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He then sauntered down Monroe Street, to Reid Avenue, to Lexington Avenue, where he met a number of his friends.

A reporter for The New-York Times asked in the neighborhood where Mr. Glendenning resided. In every case the reporter was told at 631 Monroe Street. The reporter then went to Howard Avenue and Madison Street and asked for Mr. Glendening. He could be found, the reporter was told, either at 631 Monroe Street or at the corner of Lexington and Reid Avenues.

Robert A. Sharkey, the Republican leader of the Twenty-fifth Ward, was called on by the reporter and asked if he knew where George E. Glendenning resided.

"Certainly," said Mr. Sharkey. "He lives with his wife at 631 Monroe Street, between Stuyvesant and Reid Avenues."

"But that is in the Twenty-third Ward," said the reporter.

"I know it," replied Mr. Sharkey.

"It is said, however, that Mr. Glendenning has registered from the corner of Madison Street and Howard Avenue," the reporter continued.

"That is a fact," said Mr. Sharkey, "and his vote will be challenged on election day."

"How can he safely register from one ward and live in another?" asked the reporter.

"I believe he has a furnished room there," said Mr. Sharkey, "but he lives in the Twenty-third Ward. His vote will be challenged, because he is not a resident of the district in which he has registered."

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn intends to do active duty on election day in manning the polls in the interest of Charles A. Schieren. If this example is followed by other honest organizations the ringsters will not be able to poll all the illegal votes bargained for.

In order to bring the matter thoroughly before the Young Men's Democratic Club a letter has been sent to every member. It contains the following:

> Members are requested to volunteer for election day work. Those willing to make some sacrifice of time and pleasure for the purpose of securing the election of Mr. Schieren are requested to send their names and addresses to H. St. John Webb, Chairman, 28 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Accompanying this letter is a pledge which the members who are willing to volunteer their services are expected to sign.

EVIDENCE OF COLONIZATION.

Repeaters from New-York Filling Up Brooklyn Cheap Lodging Houses.

Col. Alexander S. Bacon has discovered that 200 persons registered from 19 Atlantic Avenue Friday, and that 75 registered from 15 Atlantic Avenue Saturday. In order to make sure that all was proper he visited the two places and made inquiries of the reputable men in the neighborhood.

He ascertained that a crowd of 100 rough-looking men came from New-York Friday and were passengers on a South Ferry boat. They all registered from 176 Furman Street.

Col. Bacon ascertained that the books in the two houses did not show the receipts to be in accordance with the fact that there were so many boarders in the houses.

Col. Bacon, who has taken charge of the Republican bureau to prevent fraudulent registration and ferret out the evildoers, is positive that all the men have illegally registered. He will make a tour of investigation this morning in another section of the city.

The United German Democrats of Kings County met in the headquarters, Montague Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Hugo J. Louten presided. Treasurer Joseph Zoll said money was coming in for campaign work and one check for $500 had been received.

The organization decided to work hard for Charles A. Schieren for Mayor and William J. Gaynor for Justice of the Supreme Court. It will not indorse the Senators, Assemblymen, Aldermen, or Supervisors.

President Louten said he attended the big meeting in the Academy of Music Saturday night and was glad to have seen so many Germans and business men who had put themselves to inconvenience in order to hear Mr. Gaynor's speech.

"Everything," President Louten said, "indicates the election of Mr. Schieren, and the outlook is becoming brighter every day."

William Weiskopp, the saloon keeper whom the police arrested last Sunday on the trumped-up charge of having kept his saloon open on Sunday, was present.

It was said the police had a list, and they had been visiting the saloon keepers and trying to bring pressure to bear upon them to vote for Mr. Boody.

"We have indorsed Mr. Schieren," one of the members said, "and we will work hard for his election, and the police may as well know it."

Ambassador Bayard Takes a House.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Daily Telegraph says that Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, has leased a house in Princess Gardens, London, for several years.

THE REV. MR. MYERS ATTACKED

BROOKLYN THUGS TRY TO SILENCE THE FEARLESS PREACHER.

MISSILE HURLED AT HIM IN A CAR.

Poorly Aimed, It Made a Deep Cut in a Heavy Window Frame of Oak.

RINGSTERS' COWARDLY REVENGE.

The Attack Clearly the Work of a Gang that Wanted to Put a Stop to Mr. Myers's Fearless Denunciation of the Corruption of McLaughlinism—Was It a Stone or a Bullet?—Mr. Myers Was on His Way to the Academy of Music to Make Another Appeal for Political Morality—The Missile Struck Just Behind His Head, Shivering a Window and Throwing the Glass Over Him—Mr. Myers Not Frightened Into Silence—His Audience Last Night Indignant Over the Attempt to Injure Him—The Cowardly Assault Attributed by Everybody to the "Ring."

An attempt was made in Brooklyn last night to silence one of the most outspoken and determined foes of the Brooklyn "ring."

What was clearly an attempt to assassinate or badly maim the Rev. Cortland Myers failed only because of the bad aim of the miscreant to whose hands the dastardly work was intrusted.

Almost beyond the possibility of doubt, the cowardly attack was the work of miscreants who belong to the riff-raff of the McLaughlin ring.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago was shot down by a "crank" who had a fancied grievance. The Brooklyn gang tried to injure if not to kill the Rev. Cortland Myers because he dared to criticise the corrupt methods of the "machine."

For some time the Rev. Mr. Myers has been making most vigorous assaults on the Brooklyn "machine." His courageous denunciations have been the talk of the city. Admired by good citizens for his unflinching devotion to his moral obligation as a minister of the Gospel, the "ring" and its followers have found no words too vile to characterize him and his work.

Soon after 7 o'clock last evening the Rev. Mr. Myers, accompanied by his wife, left his residence in St. Mark's Place, near Flatbush Avenue, to go to the Academy of Music, where he has been conducting services. They boarded trolley car 1,143 of the Flatbush Avenue line. Conductor Travis was in charge, with Motorman Wares.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers were hardly seated when there was a crash, and the glass of the window behind them, shivered into a thousand pieces, was showered over Mr. Myers, or sent flying across the car.

The missile, whatever it was, struck the side of the window frame, but so great was the force which propelled it that the window was completely shattered.

The place where the missile struck was just behind Mr. Myers's head.

The car was quickly stopped and those who rushed out to try to catch the miscreants heard hurried footsteps, but could see nobody.

There were only a few persons in the car at the time and Mr. Myers, in the excitement following the evident attempt on his life, neglected to take their names.

Mrs. Myers was almost prostrated by the shock, and it was some time before her husband, who seemed perfectly cool, could convince her that almost by a miracle he had escaped the latest shaft sent out in the Boody campaign of "education."

The Rev. Mr. Myers and Conductor Travis made an examination of the place where the missile struck. It was then that the seriousness of the affair became apparent.

The window frame was of hard oak. In it was a great dent, deep and glancing. Conductor Travis was of the opinion that it had been made by a stone. Several of the passengers examined the mark and declared it could have been made by nothing but a bullet.

The Rev. Mr. Myers believes the conductor's theory is correct, but he is positive that his head was the object aimed at.

Conductor Travis, who knows Mr. Myers well, and Motorman Wares in talking over the matter expressed the belief that a gang had been waiting about the neighborhood for some time and that it was their deliberate intention to take vengeance on Mr. Myers for his determined attacks on the corruption of the Democratic machine.

The Rev. Mr. Myers and his wife continued to the Academy of Music. That large edifice was packed with people. Every seat was occupied and the aisles crowded.

His sermon was most attentively listened to, but when he told the story of the cowardly attempt to maim him there was deep silence throughout the building. As the reverend speaker went on, fearless as before, exposing, condemning, and denouncing the criminal government of the city, the silence grew to one of indignation, and it was silence only because of the sacred character of the services.

In his previous sermons Mr. Myers had not spared the strongest words whose meanings are given in dictionaries. Last night, inspired by a coward's base attack and his belief that the responsibility for it rests with the Brooklyn "ring," his invective was unsparing.

"What we want most in this country," he said, "is men—men of courage, men who are patriots, and men who are not afraid to do their duty and speak boldly against corruption and wrong, even if their enemies do throw stones at them through car windows, as they did at me to-night.

"Take the sledgehammer of your ballots on Nov. 7! Smash the 'ring'! Smash it into a million pieces and then sweep—sweep them into hell, where they belong."

After the meeting excited groups of people stood about inside and outside the Academy. With one voice they denounced the ruffianly attack on Mr. Myers. No one doubted that it was the work of a McLaughlin-Boody gang. That was the sentiment which traveled through Brooklyn last night. Mayor Boody's campaign of "education" is bearing fruit.

The Rev. Cortland Myers is one of the rising young clergymen of Brooklyn. He went there several months ago from Syracuse to preach for the wealthy congregation of the First Baptist Church.

At present the parish is without a permanent home, its old church building on the corner of Pierrepont and Clinton Streets having been sold to the Brooklyn Savings Bank. Services have been held until recently in the hall of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute on Livingston Street. That hall being found too small, the Academy of Music, on Montague Street, was secured.

Here crowds larger than any which gather elsewhere except at the Brooklyn Tabernacle have flocked to hear Mr. Myers. He has handled the Brooklyn "ring" in a most vigorous manner, and they hate him accordingly.

Mr. Myers is a native of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., and is a son of Abram Myers. He belongs to an old Knickerbocker family of that place. He is a graduate of Kingston Academy, one of the oldest institutions of learning in this country, and studied for the ministry at Madison College.

He has a brother, the Rev. T. Johnston Myers, who is a leading Baptist clergyman in Cincinnati, Ohio.

ESTIMATING THE RESULTS.

Democrats and Republicans Figure Upon the Registration.

Various estimates were made yesterday upon the registration. The Tammany men said that it was all their way, and the Republicans figured it out to their advantage. In 1892 the total registration in this county was 309,625. The total vote was 284,984, which was a falling off of 24,641, or about 8 per cent. The registration this year is 265,908. Deducting the probable falling off of 8 per cent. this year the vote will be about 244,636. William Leary, one of the expert mathematicians for the Republicans, said, after he had spent half the day yesterday delving into the figures:

"Mr. Bartlett, for Judge of the Court of Appeals, will certainly receive 37 per cent. of the total vote polled this year from regular Republican sources. This would give him 91,000 party votes. Besides, he will receive not less than 10,000, and probably 15,000, votes in this county from Democrats who oppose Mr. Maynard. In 1891 Gov. Flower's plurality in New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Suffolk Counties was 79,601, and Fassett's plurality in the counties north of the Harlem was 31,664, leaving Flower's plurality in the State 47,937. Last year, Mr. Harrison's plurality above the Harlem was 65,232, and Cleveland's plurality below the Harlem was 110,750, making Mr. Cleveland's plurality in the State 45,518."

TWO ADMIRALS RECALLED.

Secretary Herbert Gives a Surprise to Naval Circles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Another naval commander has been "called." Orders have been issued directing Rear Admiral John Irwin to return from the Asiatic station, and it is likely that he will turn over the command of the China station immediately to the next officer in rank. It is also said that orders recalling Rear Admiral Skerrett from the Pacific station have been sent to that officer, who is on the Philadelphia at Honolulu.

No one at the Navy Department wil say why these changes are made. In fact, the officials generally know of no such orders being issued, and beyond the Secretary and Assistant Secretary McAdoo and one or two advisers, the announcement of the remarkable changes among Rear Admirals comes as a surprise eclipsed only by the performance of Commodore Stanton at Rio. There was some talk of objection to Irwin on the part of the Chinese Government, but the assertion is authoritatively denied. The officials say there is nothing against either Irwin or Skerrett, and one authority even said the changes were regular and not at all unusual.

The fact that they were out of the ordinary, and not devoid of an interesting side, was evidenced by the close secrecy maintained in the department. One report has it that Skerritt will succeed Irwin, and that Irwin will take command of the Pacific station. Both are well-known officers of the navy, each with good records.

GEORGE GOULD'S NARROW ESCAPE.

His Gun Accidentally Discharged While He Was Hunting.

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 29.—George J. Gould, President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, had a hairbreadth escape from a horrible death yesterday, while hunting, twenty-five miles from this city. The facts in the case were vouched for to-day by E. W. Stevens, Mayor of the city.

Mr. Gould, with Mr. N. Carter, a New-York friend, and Mayor Stevens, were walking slowly through a small clump of hazel brush, the railroad President carrying his hammerless breech-loader in half traling position in his left hand, which grasped the barrel a short distance from the stock, the weapon maintaining an easy balance.

The dogs set a bird and Mr. Gould stopped and took a step backward. As he did so a twig caught in the trigger guard, throwing the muzzle of the gun in almost a straight line with Mr. Gould's head, the weapon being discharged at the same instant. The load of birdshot passed within a couple of inches of Mr. Gould's head.

"It was a close call," said Mayor Stevens, "and it was almost a miracle that he was not killed."

T. J. Oakley Rhinelander Engaged.

The engagement has been announced of T. J. Oakley Rhinelander to Miss Edith C. Sands, second daughter of Mrs. Charles Edwin Sands of Elmington, Hastings-on-Hudson. The announcement has created quite a flutter of excitement in society, for few men are more widely known in its circles than Mr. Rhinelander. For a number of years he has been prominent in connection with nearly all the social functions of importance in this city. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1878. He is a member of many clubs, among them the Union, Metropolitan, Delta Phi, Country, and the Seventh Regiment Veterans of this city. He also belongs to the Sons of the Revolution. He is the eldest son of Mr. William Rhinelander. Miss Sands is a pretty and charming young woman who entered society about two years ago.

Funeral of John D. Newman.

The funeral of John D. Newman, for many years the Wiskinkie of Tammany Hall, took place yesterday morning from his residence, 58 West Ninety-third Street, where he died last Thursday. Funeral services were held on Saturday evening, in the house, the Rev. Dr. Tyler, pastor of the Church of the Disciples, in West Fifty-sixth Street, officiating. Among those present were Sheriff Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Croker, Mayor Gilroy, Warden Dunlap, Commissioner James J. Martin, and other prominent city officials. Masonic services were held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock by Montgomery Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of which Mr. Newman was a member. A delegation from the Tammany Society attended the funeral. The interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The Rev. Dr. Paxton Ill.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, on West Forty-second Street, this city, did not appear in his pulpit yesterday, and his place was supplied by the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, professor in Union Theological Seminary. Dr. Paxton is confined to his house, 51 West Forty-second Street, by an attack of nervous prostration. Dr. Campbell, his physician, has ordered him to take absolute rest from his duties.

Senator Murphy Expects Victory.

United States Senator Edward Murphy, who was here yesterday conferring with Richard Croker and the other Democratic leaders, said that the final vote on the silver repeal bill would be taken to-day, and that he would return to this city from Washington as soon as it was passed. He expressed himself as confident that Democratic success would be complete at the coming election.

Concert for the Emmet Monument Fund.

A concert was given last evening in Hardman Hall for the benefit of the fund for the proposed monument to Robert Emmet. The hall was crowded. Joseph J. O'Donohue presided. Congressman Bourke Cockran was to have been the orator of the evening, but ill health prevented his appearing. Police Justice Grady took his place. There was a good vocal musical programme, and, at its conclusion the audience sang "God Save Ireland." A considerable sum was realized for the monument fund.

CALISAYA LA RILLA IS IN ALL respects the best preparation of Calisaya.—*Adv.*

A GREAT CITY IN MOURNING

CHICAGO SORROWS OVER THE MURDER OF MAYOR HARRISON.

HER CITIZENS GRIEVED AND INDIGNANT.

The Assassin Locked Up in the County Jail Safe from Violence.

DOUBTS AS TO HIS SANITY.

His Crime Deliberately Planned to Avenge a Fancied Wrong—Wanted to be Corporation Counsel—Had Threatened the Mayor's Life—Story of the Assassination Told at the Coroner's Inquest—World's Fair to Close in Gloom—Programme for To-day's Celebration Abandoned—Arrangements for the Funeral—Sharp Criticism of Gov. Altgeld in Chicago Pulpits for Encouraging Men of Prendergast's Class—Alfred S. Trude Likely to be Elected to the Mayor's Office—Questions as to the United States Senatorship to Which Mr. Harrison Aspired.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—This was a Sunday of sincere mourning in Chicago. Flags at half-mast, the visible signs of grief, were to be seen everywhere. Portraits of Carter H. Harrison surrounded by mourning emblems hung in the windows of the newspaper offices and in other public places.

To many persons the news of the murder of the Chief Magistrate of the city came unexpectedly when they picked up the newspapers at breakfast this morning.

A great many did not hear of the calamity until the announcement was made from the pulpits in the churches.

But, however, when the news came it was always followed by expressions of horror and grief that such a thing could have happened.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the whole day was the almost universal denunciation of Gov. Altgeld for having lent his encouragement to the lawless classes by the pardon of the Anarchists and other criminals. This criticism of the Governor was made more emphatic because it was the chief feature of most of the sermons preached in the city churches to-day in which any reference was made to the crime which bereft the city of its Chief Magistrate. Almost every pastor in the Evangelical and Catholic churches mentioned the murder, and almost invariably followed the notice with a scathing denunciation of the reckless, if not criminal, protection which the Governor had thrown about those who had it in their hearts to do murder.

It was not left to the ministers alone to denounce Gov. Altgeld. Men everywhere talked of the crisis through which the city was passing because of the killing of the Mayor, and the known sympathy which the Governor had for those who uphold crime as the only way to right their fancied wrongs.

Fears were expressed that the unprincipled and idle throngs of men in the city would take advantage of the fact that the city was without a head, and that the head of the State could be relied on to shield them from punishment, to raise a disturbance. But, as the day wore on, nothing of this kind occurred. It seemed rather as if the city had been thrown into a trance by the foul deed of the murderer.

The inquest developed very few additional facts about the crime. Perhaps the most dramatic thing which happened at the examination was the request of the murderer, who was present, to be given an opportunity to say to the family of the dead man that he was sorry for the pain which he had caused them.

If any attempt is made to save Prendergast's life it can only be done on the plea that he is mentally unbalanced. But a crazy man never has regrets.

It was also developed at the inquest, which was held under the guidance of Judge Kohlsaat as foreman of the jury, that Mr. Harrison made a vain attempt to place an obstruction between himself and his assailant after he had been fatally shot. On the door of the room from which the Mayor came when the murderer met him there are the marks of a bloody hand. It showed that after a bullet had shattered the Mayor's hand he stretched it out to the door in the vain attempt to close it. His strength was so rapidly failing that he could not accomplish his purpose, but as he fell he left the trail of his bloody hand on the panels of the door. The result of the inquest was to proclaim in the form of law the fact that Carter H. Harrison met his death at the hands of Eugene Patrick Prendergast.

Mayor Harrison's untimely death has shrouded the closing days of the World's Fair in gloom. To-morrow was to have been celebrated as Columbus Day, and a varied and extensive programme had been prepared, which was to eclipse all of the celebrations which have been held. But at a meeting to-day the Directors countermanded the orders which had been given for the exercises. There will be no celebration of a festival character whatever. No bands will play, nor will there be fireworks on the lake front at night.

All the flags will fly at half mast until 6 o'clock, when they will be hauled down for the last time. In the great hall where the exercises were held on Manhattan Day there will be a memorial service for the dead Mayor. An impressive programme has been prepared for this occasion Twenty-one minute guns will be fired at 6 o'clock, the flags will be lowered, and the World's Columbian Exposition will be a thing of the past. This fitting tribute to Carter H. Harrison, who will always be remembered as the "World's Fair Mayor," will be the first of several demonstrations of mourning made in his honor.

His body will be transferred Tuesday morning to the City Hall, and will lie in state there until Wednesday, when the funeral will be held. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morrison of Epiphany Episcopal Church. The body will be placed in a vault at Graceland Cemetery to await final interment.

By the death of Mr. Harrison the city was left without a responsible head. No provision is made in the city's charter for the succession to the Mayor's chair in case of the death or incapacity of the incumbent. It is therefore necessary for some action to be taken immediately to fill the office left vacant. The exigencies of the case forestall any criticism of immediate action as unduly full of haste or disrespectful to the dead man. There are too many things constantly arising which necessitate the signature of the chief executive in order to preserve the interests of the citizens to permit of any delay in securing a successor to Mr. Harrison.

A meeting of the Common Council has been called for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock to elect a Mayor pro tem. The Council will probably elect Alderman Martin B. Madden, who is Chairman of the Finance Committee, is thoroughly conversant with the city's finances, and is recognized as one of the ablest members of the Council. Alderman Madden is a Republican.

Many lawyers have affirmed that as no provision is made in the charter for the mayoralty succession, that the acts of a Mayor pro tem elected by the Common Council will be null and void. There is some basis for this argument, as acts of men appointed Mayor pro tem under the administrations of Mayors Washburne and Colvill were criticised as illegal and were not carried out for fear of the complications which might arise.

A special election to choose a Mayor will immediately be called. It is necessary that thirty days shall elapse between the notice and the day of election, so that if lawyers shall decide that the acts of a Mayor pro tem. are illegal, Chicago will be without an executive officer for that length of time.

In view of the fact that the election must be called immediately, politicians have already begun to figure out slates.

Mr. Harrison's death not only removes the Chief Executive of the city and one of the foremost men in the Nation, but a picturesque and prominent figure in city and State political life. When he re-entered politics as a candidate for World's Fair Mayor of this city he did so with the distinct purpose of securing the triumph of the Democratic Party in the State, the election of a Democratic Legislature, and his own election as United States Senator to succeed Shelby M. Cullom, whose term expires next year.

In his ambition to become United States Senator he was opposed by Gov. John P. Altgeld, who aspired to the honor himself. In the conflict which arose between these two men all the leading Democrats in the city and State were embroiled. Both parties tried to obtain control of the Federal patronage so as to help in the fight for supremacy which was to be made in the Legislature.

President Cleveland was worried and wearied by the emissaries of the two factions until he threatened to not make any changes at all in the Federal offices here until there could be peace among the local politicians. It was only lately that the Federal appointments were agreed on, and they are apparently all in favor of the Harrison wing of the party.

The slate is headed by the names of Washington Hesing, editor of The Staats Zeitung, as Postmaster, and Martin J. Russell as Collector of the Port. Mr. Harrison's death breaks up all the calculations of the politicians, and makes a new deal necessary all around.

A parallel could be found in the situation when Senator John A. Logan died. He was the leader of his party then, just as Carter Harrison was. When he died, the Republicans were thrown into confusion, just as now the Democrats are left without any definite plan of action. It is believed, however, that there will be no change made in the slate of Federal appointments, and that Messrs. Hesing and Russell will be appointed, as was decided on before Mayor Harrison's death.

There were the best of reasons then for their appointment and there are additional reasons now. The appointment of Washington Hesing as Postmaster will conciliate the Germans, while it will remove him from the list of candidates for the Mayoralty. Mr. Hesing was the opponent of Mr. Harrison in the convention which nominated the latter for World's Fair Mayor.

The convention was the hottest one ever held in this city, and it resulted in great bitterness between the Harrison and Hesing wings of the party. But the choice of Hesing to be Postmaster allayed this feeling. Mr. Russell is the chief editor of Mr. Harrison's paper, The Times.

With these two men, both of whom were in the line of succession to the Mayoralty, provided for, the party's choice seems to be restricted to one man—Alfred S. Trude—who, although he has not been in political life long, has placed himself in the foremost ranks by his ability as a politician. Mr. Trude started out in life as a groceryman, but he was attracted to the law, studied it, and became the greatest criminal lawyer in the history of Chicago. He amassed a fortune, gave up criminal practice and secured a fine civil clientele, and a few years ago, while still a very young man, entered politics.

His only political office so far has been as member of the Board of Education, of which he is now President. His actions as member of the board in the abolishment of "fads" in the school curriculum earned him the support of the people at large and he has the respect and confidence of both Democrats and Republicans. He will undoubtedly be nominated and will probably be elected.

The Republicans are divided in opinion as to whom to put forward as a candidate to oppose Trude. George R. Davis, Director General of the World's Fair, wants to be Mayor. So does George B. Swift, who was Commissioner of Public Works under Mayor Washburne. These two men are friendly to each other and one would make way for the other. Mr. Davis has the right to first consideration. But both men are afraid to run against Mr. Trude. They were asked to run against Carter H. Harrison, but both declined for the same reason which may now make them decline to run against Mr. Trude. Controller O. D. Wetherill, who, although a Republican, supported Mr. Harrison and was appointed by him City Controller, might be taken up by the Republicans as an available man on the supposition that he would draw votes from both parties. He is wealthy, conservative, and well liked by all classes of people, and would make an excellent Mayor, as he has executive ability of a high order. He is President of the Union National Bank. But if Mr. Trude is nominated he will be elected over any man who is put up against him. That is the opinion of politicians of both parties to-night.

The Senatorial situation is more open to argument.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Story of the Assassination Told in Detail.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The story of Mayor Harrison's murder and statements of physicians occupied the attention of a Coroner's jury at the Harrison residence for an hour this morning. Excepting a technical description of the wounds, little was added to the information already at the disposal of the officers of the law. The verdict recommended that Prendergast be held for the murder until discharged by due process of law. Coroner McHale and Deputy John Kelly reached the Harrison house about 9 o'clock.

The original plan was that no testimony should be taken to-day. The arrangements were to impanel the jury, view the body, and adjourn until to-morrow to meet at a place to which Prendergast could be carried without danger of a violent demonstration. A conference between the police and the Coroner resulted in a different conclusion. The announcement was made that Prendergast would not be present, but he was brought in a closed carriage to the back door and slipped in without his presence being known outside of the house. He came in charge of Lieut. Haas and was driven away by the same officer. He made no demonstration of violence, and crowds in the streets near the Mayor's house were in ignorance of the officers' plans.

Before his arrival Deputy Kelly and a messenger had summoned a jury. They elected a number of prominent men who were residents of the district and accessible at short notice. They were:

C. C. KOHLSAAT, 239 Ashland Boulevard, Judge of the Probate Court.
CHARLES F. ELMES, 238 Ashland Boulevard, machinery manufacturer.
W. J. CHALMERS, 234 Ashland Boulevard, President of Frazer & Chalmers Company.
S. A. SCRIBNER, 226 Ashland Boulevard, of Scribner, Creighton & Co., commission merchants.
ULRIC KING, 224 Ashland Boulevard, commision merchant.
P. R. O'BRIEN, 205 Park Avenue, tobacco dealer.

The jurors met at the house before 10 o'clock and organized by the selection of Judge Kohlsaat as foreman. The body lay in an upper room, and the jurors moved up stairs to view it before hearing testimony. Their session was transferred for further proceeding to the south back parlor, on the main floor. The jurors, witnesses, and a few spectators gathered around a large table in the centre.

Prendergast sat or stood in a corner, with Lieut. Haas between him and the door.

In the wide hall leading through the centre of the house from the main door to the broad staircase at the west end visitors were thronging and passing to the upper rooms to view the face of their friend and leader. The room in which the inquest was in progress opened off the hall. Through its half-open doors the group around the table was visible, but their low voices failed to attract attention, and few of the visitors noticed the proceedings.

William Preston Harrison, son of the Mayor and publisher of The Chicago Times, described briefly his knowledge of the tragic affair. He testified that Mayor Harrison was sixty-eight years old and a native of Lexington, Ky.

"The last time I saw him alive," continued the witness, in reply to an invitation to recount the affair, "was about 7:45 o'clock last night. About 8:02 o'clock I found him lying on the floor, having been shot. I heard shots fired, but was in an upper room and did not see any one shooting. I hurried down to my father and spoke to him and asked him what the matter was. He said he was shot and dying.

"'Get Annie over at once,' was his only reply.

"He lay on the floor where I found him about twenty minutes and then died. Some one called a physician and others came in before he died."

John Wheeler, a police officer who conducted Prendergast from the Desplaines Street Station to the Central Station, was questioned about what words had passed between him and his prisoner. His testimony was short and added little to previous information.

"What did he say?" asked the Coroner.

"I asked him," replied the officer, "why he had shot Carter Harrison. He said it was because the Mayor would not appoint him Corporation Counsel."

Interest centred about the story told by Mary Hansen, the domestic who admitted Prendergast. She told of her position in the household, saying she had been employed as second girl.

"Early last evening," she continued, "there was a ring at the door bell. I went to the door, and found a man I did not know. That was about 7 o'clock. I asked the man what he wanted, and he said he wanted to see Mayor Harrison. I told him Mr. Harrison was eating supper, and asked him to call again. About 7:45 he came back, and I went to the door and let him in.

"Mr. Harrison was sitting in the second room to the front. I told him there was a man in the hall who wanted to see him, and I left the man in the hall and went to the kitchen. Just as I got in the kitchen I heard several shots fired and then I ran out from the kitchen to where I had left Mr. Harrison and the man. I saw the unknown man running out of the door. Mr. Harrison staggered into the second room and out of the door to the hall, where he fell."

"Do you see the man who called?" asked Deputy Kelly.

The witness hesitated and the Coroner was more specific.

"Is that the man?" he asked, pointing to Prendergast.

Still the witness was not sure, but Prendergast helped her out with an exclamation:

"Yes, I saw you last night," he volunteered.

He was told to put on his hat and face the witness.

"Yes," she answered, "that is the man I left standing with Mr. Harrison, and that is the man who did the shooting."

"After he ran away," continued the witness, "they went for doctors, who came right away. Mr. Harrison died about twenty minutes after the shooting. When I saw him he was bleeding."

P. Eliason Risburg, the Mayor's coachman, who was first to start in pursuit of the assassin and became a target for

A GENTLE CORRECTIVE is what you need when your liver becomes inactive. It's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Pellets; they're free from the violence and the griping that come with the ordinary pill. All medical authorities agree that in regulating the bowels mild methods are preferable. For every trouble of the liver, stomach and bowels, these tiny, sugar-coated pills are most *effective*. They go about their work in an easy and natural way, and their good *lasts*—they strengthen and tone up the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels, thereby promoting digestion. Sick and Bilious Headache, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Dizziness, are prevented, relieved, and permanently cured. They're the *cheapest* pill you can buy for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction or your money is returned.

officers also went in the wagon, and Lieut. Haas took a seat beside the driver.

At a word from the Lieutenant the horses were put to a gallop and the patrol wagon journeyed toward the North Side. It could not be learned at the station where the murderer was taken. The utmost secrecy was maintained among the police.

It was learned, however, that the patrol wagon was hurriedly driven over the Wells Street bridge to Illinois Street, then to Lasalle Avenue, and then to Chicago Avenue, where the wagon stopped in front of the East Chicago Avenue station, where the prisoner was taken from the wagon and to the cell rooms and locked up. An attempt to see him was futile, for the police had received explicit orders from Chief Brennan not to let any one near the prisoner.

Lieut. Haas, with his officers, remained at the station until about 10 o'clock, when it was again decided to remove Prendergast. The same precautionary measures were taken as had been displayed earlier in the day. The officers surrounded the man and he was again placed in the patrol wagon and taken to the scene of his crime, where the Coroner was preparing for the inquest.

After the inquest he was taken to the county jail. While his cell was being cleaned, Prendergast sat down on a bench in the cage. He brightened up and asked for a morning paper containing an account of the murder. This was handed him and he read down the columns in an apparently mechanical manner. Then he dropped the paper and said, "I did my duty," repeating this sentence several times. He then relapsed into silence. He ate the meal which was served in his cell with evident relish and did not leave a vestige of it. A cigar was given him, which he lighted. When asked how he felt he replied:

"I am very tired, having been bothered so much by so many people to-day. But I feel greatly relieved, as a great strain is off my mind. I have done my duty, and I think the majority of people when they know this will be on my side. I shall get out clear. I do not mind the physical confinement at all, and my mind is now clear."

"What was your reason for killing the Mayor?" was asked. Prendergast replied emphatically:

"I was to have had the position of Corporation Counsel, but he played false to me, and I only did right in killing him. I did not know that I had fired three shots at him until I read it in the papers. I was of the impression that I fired two shots at the Mayor. I fired another shot as I went away to prevent any one from following me, as I expected a large crowd to follow me."

"Did Mr. Harrison say anything to you when you met him in the house?"

"No. I drew my revolver and fired. After the first shot Mr. Harrison shouted 'Murder!' but it did not hear him say anything else. I ran away pretty quickly and caught a street car."

THE NEWS AT MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

A Hundred Thousand Visitors Halted in Their Merrymaking.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—It was nearly three hours after Mayor Harrison's death before the startling news reached the World's Fair Grounds. All the evening, beginning with the setting of the sun, high carnival had reigned inside the gates of Jackson Park. A hundred thousand of the day's visitors had remained to enjoy the last Saturday night of the fair.

The scene and the din on the Midway was a thousand Hallowe'ens rolled into one. Men, women, and children, gray-beards and stripplings, entered into the carnival with zest and enthusiasm. Probably no such scene had ever before been witnessed on the North American continent.

Processions of men, women, and boys, blowing trumpets, playing mouth organs, tooting on tin whistles, and in some cases on brass instruments, swinging policemen's rattles and other noisy contrivances, or, lacking the necessary toys, singing and shouting at the tops of their voices, marched and countermarched on the broad avenue, varying their performances with rushes and dances and friendly sorties, en masse, on the cafés and German gardens.

Delirium and frenzy running riot—no other description will fit it.

These were the prevailing conditions a few minutes before 10 o'clock, when a man pale and excited rushed from the fair grounds proper, and under the viaduct at the eastern entrance of the Plaisance shouted:

"Mayor Harrison is dead! Carter Harrison has been shot down. Revenge! Revenge!"

Like an electric spark the word flashed from group to group and crowd to crowd, away out the mile or more of broad promenade. Throats, whistles, rattles, all and everything were suddenly stilled as though those so hilarious a moment before had been stricken dumb or numb by paralytic strokes.

In and out of the cafés and gardens the report darted, and out of these resorts and into the already crowded promenade the merrymakers poured. Everybody asked for news. Nobody was willing to regard the rumor as serious.

There was a rush for the telephones in the offices of the Ferris Wheel and Old Vienna, and outside of these and other places thousands of people massed themselves and awaited the result of the inquiries.

When word came that the report was true and that Carter Harrison had been shot down in cold blood, there were groans and cries of horror, mingled with a babel of tongues as expressions of sympathy and sorrow and detestation of the deed were exchanged one from another. Thereafter there was no more merrymaking on the Plaisance. The multitude made its way to the trains and street cars and before midnight the Midway was a deserted village.

STATEMENT OF THE MAYOR'S SON.

He Tells How He Found His Father Dying at His Study Door.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—William Preston Harrison, a son of Mayor Harrison, speaking of the murder, said:

"When I came home I found my father fixing the windows. He had been at the fair all day, I knew. I asked him if he wasn't pretty tired. He said he was wearied out and meant to lie down after dinner. Dinner was served at 6 o'clock, and after it was over father went into his study and lay down on the couch, asking that he should not be disturbed unless for something of importance. I went up stairs and sat down to read.

"It was possibly 8 o'clock when I heard a crash in the hall which startled me. I did not at first distinguish it as a pistol shot, but the noise surprised me so that I went to the door. As I reached it I heard the sound repeated two or three times, and then I realized that some one was shooting either in the house or just outside.

"I ran down, waiting on the way long enough to set the messenger call to the police station, and rang twice. As I passed down stairs I noticed a cloud of powder smoke, and just in his door I found my father. He was lying on his back and apparently bleeding from the mouth. Mr. Chalmers was kneeling by his side. I suppose I asked something, but I don't remember. I recollect that father said he was fatally hurt. Then I would have raised him, but he stopped me.

"Father retained consciousness for ten minutes after he was shot, but he sank rapidly, and died, as nearly as I can judge, twenty minutes after the bullets struck him.

"I have heard that the man who shot my father has given himself up to the police and that his name is Prendergast. I do not remember having heard of him, and am sure I do not know him."

"Did the Mayor say anything as to the identity of the assassin?"

"Not a word. I asked who shot him, but he shook his head and again asked for Annie."

AS TO PRENDERGAST'S SANITY.

Conflicting Testimony of Those Who Have Long Known Him.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—"I knew Thomas Prendergast very well," said Brother Baldwin of St. Patrick's Academy this morning. "When I read the awful story in the papers this morning I recognized in Prendergast one of our former pupils. I was not surprised that he committed so infamous a crime. For some years I have believed him to be a crank, and for two years we have not allowed him to visit the academy. Like many of our old pupils, he had been in the habit of calling occasionally at the academy."

"Do you think him insane?" Brother Baldwin was asked.

"I am," he answered, "entirely ignorant of his career during the past two years. It might be possible that his cranky notions have led him up to insanity. As I knew him he was simply a crank and an interminable bore. I did not consider him dangerous when he visited me. I knew his mind was not strong enough to grasp the social problems of Henry George, and possibly constant dwelling upon such subjects has completely broken down his reason."

"What were his characteristics at school?"

"He was but an ordinary boy. He came here at the age of fourteen or fifteen years, and was with us two years. He was not bright, but a plodder. When he left the school he was in the Fifth Grammar grade. He took no special studies, was quiet and excellently well behaved. He passed out of school and never came near us until three years after, and we renewed the acquaintance of which I have already told you."

Assistant Chief of Police Kipley said today regarding Prendergast:

"This man's peculiarities have been known for some time, but what could any one do? If he is crazy there is no law to arrest him. He must be allowed to go at large until he commits some offense. There are lots of such fellows about. Mark Crawford, the Superindent of the Bridewell, tells me that he has prisoners right along of this class. He keeps them until their term expires and then has to turn them loose on the community. He can't do anything else."

None of Prendergast's family believe him insane. They have always regarded him as quite a model young man. His habits were good and he has never exhibited lack of industry. Since he was a mere boy he has cared for himself, and by his relatives is thought to have saved a snug sum of money.

Neither his mother nor his uncle, Patrick King, who is his mother's brother, says nothing about having seen symptoms of insanity. They both declare that he differs from other young men only in being more intelligent than the average person by his standing and advantages.

He has one hobby, however. Upon this hobby he has spent much of his leisure time. This hobby is single tax. Nothing that has ever come from the pen of Henry George has escaped his notice, and there is scarcely a statement or a proposition in "Progress and Poverty" with which he is not familiar.

His mother lives in a comfortable brick cottage at 609 Jane Street with her son, John W., who is a mail assorter in the Government building. Eugene, however, has not lived at home for nearly two years. By his own energy and studiousness he has raised himself to a better standing than his immediate relatives. Moreover, not finding them in sympathy with his single-tax professions, he left home and lived somewhere near Lincoln Park in a rented room.

"Eugene was just as sensible as he could be in everything," said Mrs. Prendergast to-day, and had done well for himself. I never had fault to find with him outside of his belief in the single tax. I always thought that he paid too much attention to worthless theories. He believed everything that Henry George wrote, and no one could persuade him that he was wrong."

"Had he ever been sick or injured in any way?" was asked.

"No, he was never hurt and he has scarcely been sick a day. He does not look strong, but he never complained of ill health. He works every day. He has several newspaper routes and also takes contracts distributing circulars."

CALLED ON THE GOVERNOR.

Unsuccessful Attempt of Prendergast to See Mr. Altgeld.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Prendergast, the assassin of the Mayor of Chicago, attempted to see Gov. Altgeld last Friday for some reason. He called at the Governor's office in the Unity Building. The Governor was busy, and had left word with Charles J. Ford in the outer office that he was not to be disturbed.

When Prendergast entered the office, Mr. Ford looked up inquiringly. He did not recognize the caller as any one he had ever before seen, but noticed that he was somewhat peculiar in appearance, though there was nothing about his manner to especially excite suspicion.

"Is the Governor in?" inquired the stranger.

"He is," replied Mr. Ford, "but is in his private office, very busy. He cannot see any one."

"Well, but I have business with him. I wish to speak to him," said the stranger, impatiently.

"He has given strict orders that nobody is to see him to-day," said Mr. Ford, "but if you wish me to take in a message to him I will do so."

"No, that won't do," persisted the stranger. "I worked for Gov. Altgeld when he was running for Governor and I want to have a personal interview with him."

Still he was firmly denied admission to the Governor's office, and at last, finding that it was useless to plead longer to be shown in the presence of the Governor he left the office, apparently in great disappointment.

AS TOLD BY A NEIGHBOR.

Account of the Death by One Who Was Early on the Scene.

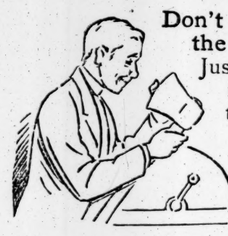
CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—W. J. Chalmers, who lives across the street from the home of the Harrisons, was one of the first to reach the scene of the murder. Relating what he saw, he said to-day:

"I live across the street from the Mayor's house. Last night about 8 o'clock I was just going out when I heard a pistol shot across the street. My wife stood just inside the door, and I shouted to her that there was trouble at Mayor Harrison's, and I ran across the street. As I got half way across the street I heard two more shots, and then a man appeared by the side of the steps and fired a shot at some one who was chasing him. As they ran down the street I entered the house.

"At the far end of the hall a faint haze of smoke hung. I ran down there, and just inside the door of his study I saw Mr. Harrison upon the floor. He lay on his back and blood was oozing from his breast and mouth. I tried to raise him and wiped his lips with my handkerchief. He recognized me and gasped that his wound was surely fatal. Then Mr. Preston Harrison ran down stairs.

"After he had gone to fetch a doctor I took off my overcoat and folded it into a pillow for the Mayor's head. Twice I offered him water, but each time he declined, but just before he died I placed a glass to his lips and he drank a little. He seemed in no bodily pain, but the longing in his eyes and voice as he called for Annie was pitiful. He lost consciousness about ten minutes before he died and breathed his last quietly."

For Headache and Indigestion
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
A prominent physician of Buffalo, N. Y., says of it: "I have severe headaches and it relieves them. I am fond of the pleasures of the table, and as a consequence of my indulgence there I have to pay the penalty. It divides penalty with me. Indeed, it is an indispensable article to me."



Don't be the Axe! Just keep in mind that the grocer or the peddler has "an axe to grind," when he tells you that he has something "as good as" or "the same as" Pearline. There can be but one reason—more profit to him by your use of the substitutes.

But how is it with you? What reason can you have for wanting to take the risk? Certainly not economy—Pearline leads to the greatest economy in every direction—saves the most money, time, clothes and health. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. 386

THE PRESIDENT HEARS THE NEWS.

He Had a High Opinion of Mr. Harrison's Ability as a Politician.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—President Cleveland received the news of Mayor Harrison's assassination just after 9 o'clock last night. A bulletin, briefly telling that the Mayor had been shot and killed by an unknown man, was sent to the White House and from there dispatched to the President at Woodley, his country place. Mr. Cleveland was at first disposed to question the whole truth of the news, asking several times if it was certain that Mr. Harrison had been killed.

The President had a high regard for Mr. Harrison as a politician and as an executive officer. He had known Mayor Harrison since the beginning of his first term as President. They had met on several occasions, the last time at the opening of the World's Fair, when Mayor Harrison, as the official representative of the City of Chicago, received the President and extended to him the usual courtesies.

The association was never intimate nor anything more than a mere acquaintanceship.

WHAT CHICAGO PAPERS SAY.

Expressions of Sorrow Coupled with Words of Admiration.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Following are the editorial expressions of the Chicago press this morning upon the assassination of the Mayor:

The Chicago Times: In the closing hours of the Columbian festival, wherein its towering success was being celebrated, a heavy blow has fallen upon Chicago. The Chief Magistrate of the city is no more. He is dead by the hand of an assassin—one, let us trust for the sake of humanity, who was bereft of reason, for who, having sound mind, would deliver the death stroke upon a man whose own heart was full of the milk of human kindness and could not harbor rancor or resentment—on who never did willful wrong to fellow-creature, and, though active in the affairs of political life, came through canvass after canvass with a cheerful word for his party enemies, those enemies whose respect he always enjoyed, even when contention was the fiercest?

The good gray head that all men knew, empurpled with his warm and generous life blood, was carried in the city of Chicago. He made the rooftree that has sheltered him for a generation, and where, in a little while, had it not been for the awful intrusion of death, a new mistress would have gladdened the declining years of the robust man, who, though verging upon three scoro years and ten, was ruddy with health and young of heart. The stroke, sudden and horrible, was delivered by an ignoble hand. An eagle towering in his pride of place was by a mousing owl hawked at and killed. The pity of it rouses sympathy as well as indignation.

Law will deal with the assassin, but no compensation can be offered to the affection in mu hearthstone blighted by the crime. What answer for this violent and untimely taking off can be made to Chicago, never so united in its admiration of its Chief Executive as upon the day which will be memorable forever in municipal annals as that wherein, returning from proud and cordial commingling with city executives from every State in the Union, Mayor Harrison went all unwarned to his earthly end.

A lawyer, he cared little for practice at the bar, and the public life in which his later years were largely passed was not within the compass of his earlier ambition. Unwillingly embarked upon what was to prove at seasons a tempestuous sea, he was not the man to turn back, and the career for which he had aversion originally became a joy to him.

He had the essentials of a good Executive—clear judgment, prompt action, full knowledge of affairs, and skill in the choice of responsible assistants. Though he was not a man of unbridled great ambitions, he was really desirous of serving Chicago, in which he had almost inordinate pride, as long as it should be the will of its fellow-citizens that he should serve them.

But this is over. No sound shall awaken Harrison to glory again. The plaudits of the Chicagoans that fell upon a grateful ear—for Harrison loved applause as every honest man who courts fame must—will turn to lamentation in the midst of a now general verdict that he was indeed pre-eminent among Chicago's magistrates. He yearned for the good opinion of his fellow-men, and their tributes will lie thick as autumnal leaves upon his bier.

The Inter Ocean: Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, was called to the door of his residence last night and shot. This is a shocking announcement to go before the world in these closing days of the Columbian Exposition. Just when the name of the city is on the tongues of all men in every clime, when every mention of the name of Chicago brings pleasant memories to millions of people, it is a cruel fate that associates the name of the city with the crime of assassination. For the first time in the history of Chicago a public official has been assassinated.

It was the cherished ambition of Mr. Harrison to serve as the World's Fair Mayor. He entered upon his official duties just previous to the opening of the fair, and was present on every occasion of public significance or interest. Only a few hours before his death he participated in the exercises of All Cities' Day, and was the central figure among the Mayors of other municipalities honoring Chicago. He had almost completed the six months covering the period of the fair; the papers of yesterday morning announced the date of his marriage to a most estimable lady; he was at the proudest moment of a most extraordinary career when cut down by the shot of an assassin.

This is a fearful thing for Chicago to contemplate—the Chief Executive of the city, one of the best known of our public men, one of our most prominent citizens, shot down by an irresponsible crank. It seems incredible, but it is true.

Mayor Harrison was, by the test of the ballot, one of the most popular men in political life Chicago. No one probably ever satisfactorily accounted for his hold on those opposed to his party, but all were compelled to admit the fact. He believed thoroughly in himself and in Chicago, and lived boldly up to his ideas of official duty. He had a national reputation, and his death by assassination will create a profound sensation.

The Globe: No tragedy that has ever occurred in the history of Chicago has excited such profound and unfeigned horror as the assassination of Carter H. Harrison, her Chief Magistrate and perhaps the most conspicuous figure in her entire history. Mayor after mayor, the undaunted and victorious leader of the dominant Democracy in a hundred battles, he exercised an influence upon local affairs which few or none can ever hope to equal.

In spite of political strife and party dissension, Carter Harrison was looked upon as the most typical of Chicagoans, personifying in himself all the restlessness, the energy, the ability, and the ambition which have built the World's Fair City into the greatest metropolis in the nation. He had, perhaps, a larger personal following outside of political circles than ever followed a public man whose career has been entirely local. Yet such was his genius as a political leader that his reputation refused to be restricted by the bounds of city or State, and became national in spite of circumstances.

It is not too much to say that the entire world will be shocked by the death of Mayor Harrison, whose accomplishments and abilities were so universally recognized.

The Chicago Tribune—The assassination of Mr. Carter Harrison last night under circumstances of peculiar atrocity will arouse in this community and wherever he is known feelings of profound sorrow. The severest critics of Mayor Harrison always admitted that he was a capable official, controlled in the main by good impulses and devoted to the public service. He was in his intentions a good citizen, a cheerful, companionable man, beloved by many and hated by few. He occupied a large place in the public eye because he was, in many directions, a big man. He was physically imposing and mentally alert, never a mean antagonist, shrewd and fertile in his resources and expedients, and never surely defeated by anybody in a political way during all his career. He was identified with the growth and the municipal history of Chicago in such a degree that it may be said that the sudden death by violence of no man in the city would more immediately fix public attention or cause more general regret or so call the sympathy of so many fellow-citizens.

That a man of his conspicuous position should be called to his door and for no adequate reason, without a moment's warning, be shot down by a murderous fanatic can only awaken sentiments of horror and dismay. It is commentary on the fundamental defects of our political system quite as pointed in its way and as significant in its lessons as the crime of Guiteau. Because somebody did get an office or did not get an office—it is quite immaterial which—could create no reason in a mind not already unbalanced for the "removal" of a man who had been often honored by his fellow-citizens with unusual expressions of confidence and esteem.

As we are advised at present, the assassination of Mayor Harrison is almost an exact counterpart of that of President Garfield. A vicious system, pursued in its logical conclusion, poisoned the mind of a man not too wise under favorable conditions, destroyed his sense of responsibility, exaggerated his ideas of the wrongs he had suffered until, to his disturbed fancy, murder seemed not a monstrous remedy for his imaginary injuries.

The Tribune joins with all the people of Chicago in deploring the death of Mayor Harrison. If he had died peacefully in bed there would have been a very general expression of sorrow; while in the terrible surroundings of his tragic and untimely death there is room only for universal pity. His unhappy family and immediate personal friends may be assured of the sympathy of all to whom the sad news may come.

HE DIED AS HE TAUGHT.

The Rev. Dr. McArthur's Sermon on the Assassination of Mayor Harrison.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur delivered an interesting sermon last evening in the Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, on the political and religious aspects of the World's Fair at Chicago. He referred to the assassination of Mayor Harrison as the result of the doctrines of violence and anarchy which he sanctioned during his public career and promulgated through his paper, The Chicago Times. The church was crowded. Dr. MacArthur said:

"My thoughts to-night are clouded with sadness because of the tragic death which took place in Chicago last evening. America has been shocked and the civilized world has been startled by the tragic death of Mayor Harrison of Chicago.

"He participated, as you, know, in the public exercises of Saturday, making a characteristic speech, in which he lauded Chicago to the third heavens, and in which he made light of the cities of the Nation generally, and of New-York in particular. The response was made by Mr. Stuart, Mayor of Philadelphia, response which was calm and courteous, and which reminded the Mayor of Chicago that the success of the fair was due in part, at least, to the sympathy and help of the American people at large.

"I will not harrow your feelings by going into the details of his tragic death, which we must all deplore. But there are suggestive lessons taught us by this event to which I will direct your attention.

"Mayor Harrison was in many respects a remarkable and altogether unique man. He was the son of a slaveholder, a man of considerable wealth, and he was born and lived in the State of Kentucky. He was a man of good education, having been graduated from Yale College, and having studied in two or three schools before he was admitted to the bar.

"He was, however, a partisan rather than a patriot, certainly during his public life. It was his determination that no law of Sabbath observation should limit the pleasures of the City of Chicago during the season of the fair. He had great ambition to be Mayor during the World's Fair. Mr. Cregier was the candidate of the regular Democracy, and there was a candidate put up by the Republican Party. But Mr. Harrison was elected over both by a plurality, if my memory serves me rightly, of 47,000.

"He determined, to use his own language, that 'everything in Chicago should be wide open, the Lord's Day included, as well as saloons, gambling houses, and houses of every character and of every quality, during the fair.' He secured control of The Chicago Times, and thus had one newspaper to support his candidacy for the position of Mayor. I think every other newspaper in the city was opposed to him.

"He made that paper cater to the lowest tastes and the worst passions of the worst people in the City of Chicago. He made it in some sense, at least, the apologist for Anarchy. He certainly made it Anarchistic in its editorials and in its guiding spirit.

"The whole purport of his life in public office was given to the sanctioning in some form of a spirit of violence and by the spirit of violence he died.

"This was contrary to the doctrine forcibly illustrated by our Lord, when he commanded the Apostle Peter to put up his sword in its scabbard, since those who took the sword should perish by the sword. We may take this principle and give it another formulation: They that stimulate and indorse violence shall become the victims of violence.

"I have no sympathy whatever with the form of his being taken off. I hold that Anarchy is born in perdition, and that it leads to the place of its birth. Law is of God; Anarchy is of the devil. Law is of heaven; Anarchy is of hell.

"It is a serious thing for men in authority to bow to that spirit. It is a solemn thing for newspapers to fan the flame of lawlessness for political purposes. Last Fall some newspapers spoke of honest, intelligent, and industrious manufacturers as robbers. It was wrong to do so. It was unpatriotic; it was wicked; it was false. They stimulated men to believe that their employers were their enemies, and employers and their workmen have since seen the result of their false teaching.

"We cannot but sympathize, notwithstanding the great disparagement in age, with the young woman who was to become the wife of Mayor Harrison, according to the newspaper reports. While we denounce the wickedness which resulted in his death, we cannot hold him entirely blameless. At the same time our hearts go out in sympathy toward those who grieve in sorrow, and our hearts go up to God Almighty that His peace and grace may come upon them all.

"I could not well avoid making some such remarks as these in connection with the subject which is the general topic of my discourse this evening, and I shall now call your attention to some of the patriotic and religious lessons which even a glimpse of the great fair will teach."

Dr. MacArthur then dwelt at length on the wonderful progress that had been made in this country in arts and manufactures since the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876.

"We are now living in the midst of such marvelous times," he said, "that nothing seemed marvelous."

He referred to the great progress made in the application of electricity during the past few years, and said the probability was that a few years hence we could cross over the continent, and over the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in air ships. At the close of his discourse he announced that Dr. Cook of London, the Prison Evangelist who was now on a visit to this country, would preach in his church next Sunday evening.

VICTOR F. LAWSON'S ESTIMATE.

The Editor of The Chicago News on Carter H. Harrison's Character.

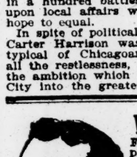
Scarcely any one knows more about Carter H. Harrison than Victor F. Lawson, proprietor of The Chicago Daily News, who for many years was one of the late Mayor's most persistent political opponents. But Carter H. Harrison, as Mr. Lawson said yesterday at the Glisey House, "was a pleasant man to quarrel with."

"The assassin's bullet has robbed Chicago," said Mr. Lawson, "of one of its stanchest well-wishers and its most picturesque personality. Born in Kentucky, and with his career carved out in Illinois, he was a strange compound of Southerner and Westerner.

"His power for unlimited 'hustling,' his aptitude for practical politics, his business shrewdness were eminently Western; his flamboyant style of speech, his knack of making promises which he never meant to keep, were eminently Southern.

"One could not meet him without being impressed, whether favorably or unfavorably. There was nothing colorless about Carter H. Harrison. Harrison was a politician through and through. For many years he made politics his business, and there was not a move on the board that he scrupled to play. He was a friend of every man, as long as it meant no cost to himself, and he was such a friend from purely systematic and business reasons.

"A magnificent egotist, with sublime self-confidence in himself, he was not in the least offended if any one approached him with that fact. 'I am the best Mayor Chicago ever had,' was a remark he made again and again in his campaign speeches. In fact, if Chicago is called 'The Windy City,' it owes its nickname more to the efforts of its late Mayor than to any one else."



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For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. The result of 20 years' practical experience in treating the skin. For sale everywhere, or sent by mail, 3 cakes for $1.00. A book on dermatology and beauty with each cake, treating on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood Diseases, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Pimples, Freckles, Superfluous Hair, and all Skin Blemishes, Facial Development, Etc.
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Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"The customary drink with prudent people."

BRITISH MED. JOURNAL.

REGISTRATION IN THE STATE.

The Figures Generally Show a Falling off Since Last Year.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—Albany City's four days' registration resulted in the enrollment of 27,513 names. This is within 250 of the total registration of last year.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The registration in this city for the four days is 2,275. At the Presidential election it amounted to 2,648.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The total registration for the four days is 4,010. Last year it was 4,538. There is an increased registration in some of the rural districts of Montgomery County.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Reports from every election district of this city give the registration as 25,495, which is 501 less than that of last Spring. Reports of Inspectors show that there is a considerable falling off among Democrats. Among those who failed to register is ex-Senator George Raines, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. Of the 1,400 registered in the town of Sweden, this county, 200 are women. Nearly the same number registered in the town of Pittsford.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Saturday, the last day of registration, was rainy and the registration was not so large as it was hoped it would be. However, for an off year, the registration is considered good. The whole number registered in the city is not far from 7,696.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The total registration in this city is 5,431, against 5,861 last year. Twenty-seven women registered this year. The decrease in the male registration from last year is 457.

Arrival of the Ciudad Condal.

The Spanish Line steamship Ciudad Condal, which ran into the hurricane of Oct. 12 and had to put into Charleston on account of damages sustained during the storm, reached this port late Saturday night in tow of the steamship Orion. Yesterday morning the tug J. Fred Lohman brought the vessel to an anchorage off Liberty Island and then transferred her fourteen passengers to the shore. The passengers speak in high terms of Capt. Carmona and the other officers of the vessel. They deny the report which was sent from Charleston that the steamship had gone ashore during the storm. The only foundation for it, they explained, lay in the fact that the vessel's keel had once bumped upon a Bahama shoal at a time when a very heavy sea was running. The lead showed that there would have been eighteen feet of water beneath the keel had the sea been quiet. The vessel lost three blades of her propeller during the storm and had great difficulty in reaching Charleston. She will be placed in dry dock this week to have new flanges fitted to the crippled screw.

A New Catholic Church.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The cornerstone of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at Whiteport, was laid this afternoon by the Right Rev. Mgr. Farley, Vicar General of New-York. A crowd of more than 3,000 people witnessed the ceremony, which was very impressive. Among the clergymen present were the Rev. Joseph Dougherty, the Rev. H. J. Gordan, the Rev. Michael Horan, the Rev. John Coyle of New-York, Dean Penny of Newburg, Dean McKenna of Westchester, the Rev. E. J. Conroy of Poughkeepsie, Dean Sweeney and the Rev. M. J. Fitzpatrick of this city. The pastor of the new church will be the Rev. John McGill. Societies from this city, Rosendale, High Falls, Rock Locks, and Whiteport were present. The new church, which will seat 600, will be built of stone and brick. When completed it will be one of the prettiest churches in the Archdiocese of New-York.

The Rev. Dr. Stimson Installed.

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, the new pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, was installed yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers and potted palms. Ex-President Bartlett of Dartmouth College preached the sermon, at the conclusion of which the new pastor was introduced to the congregation. The Rev. Dr. Stimson will preach his first sermon on Sunday next.

Snow in the Adirondacks.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Oct. 29.—This section was visited by a snow storm to-day. The Adirondacks are covered with a white mantle.

Mrs. Deacon Not to Marry Again.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Mrs. Edward Parker Deacon's friends here deny the reports that she intends to marry again.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
A WORD TO FAIR WOMEN.
DRESSING TABLES.
What fair woman has not felt the need of a dressing table perfect in arrangement, convenience, and beauty? We have been working out some new designs to meet this need. Those shown in mahogany and birdseye maple are especially worthy of notice. Some have most ingenious arrangements of drawers and folding mirrors; all are convenient. They are models of chaste and delicate design, and are altogether desirable for a lady's boudoir. They are marked at very low rates.
"BUY OF THE MAKER."
GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.

MR. PLATT SMILES AND HOPES.

The Ex-Senator Has a Roseate Vision, Though Sensible on Maynard's Defeat.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt staid most of yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Republican State Committee in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He wore a brand-new smile and chatted with those who greeted him with most unusual vivacity.

"We certainly ought to win this year," he said with at least an air of complete confidence, "and we certainly shall win if our people do their duty. My judgment in this matter is based upon the reports coming constantly into headquarters here, all agreeing that symptoms of a landslide in our favor are apparent.

"Maynard's nomination has a great deal to do with the turn of the tide in our favor. The decent element of the Democracy who believe in a Judiciary without taint are thoroughly aroused, from the St. Lawrence River to the harbor of New-York, and that nomination will cost the Democratic Party thousands of votes."

In connection with the Maynard question, the ex-Senator was asked as to the charge made against him in certain quarters that he had an understanding with Senator Hill about the Democratic nominee for the Court of Appeals, and that he had reconciled himself to the sacrifice of the State ticket in order to elect the Legislature. The ex-Senator replied, energetically:

"Those charges, Sir, are the fictions of papers that ought to have known better. They are infamous and unfounded lies, and the men who have most reason to know that they are lies are the very men who make them, even though they are Democrats. This statement that I have an understanding with Senator Hill on the Maynard candidacy is really too trivial, too ridiculous, too idiotic, to meet with serious consideration from serious men. No man whose opinion is worth anything takes any stock in it, for every one knows that all such statements are malicious inventions of the enemy, cast up in the hope of making trouble, causing confusion, keeping back contributions, and generally inspiring mutual distrust among Republicans.

"I tell you right here, Mr. Bartlett and every other man on our State ticket was nominated in good faith. The State convention selected the best men that they could get to run and those men will be supported loyally by Republicans everywhere."

"Mr. Platt, how about the indorsement of that independent who is running for Senator in Mr. Vedder's old district?"

Mr. Platt beamed graciously and confidently on his questioner.

"I am glad you raised that point," he said, with touching benignity, "because in answering your question I am also able to nullify the sophistry put forward by certain Democratic papers, which assert in effect that by this incident we are clearly proved to be willing to sacrifice the State ticket for the Legislature.

"The facts of the case are these: Mr. Higgins is the regular Republican nominee for Senator in the Thirty-second District. The Democrats have induced an alleged—mind you, an alleged—independent to run, in the hope that they might succeed in defeating Higgins, as they did two years ago. They defeated Vedder because they were able to get the Republican State candidates to put their name on the ticket with this independent—this alleged independant, rather—who was opposing Vedder, and the innocent Republican voters were misled by this little trick. Mr. Fassett allowed his name to be used in this way, and was sorry for it afterward.

"They tried to repeat the same tactics this year, but every man on our ticket directed the State Committee to refuse the use of his name in this way. Some of the friends of this alleged independent, who, when the truth is told, is nothing but a Democrat, and is supported by the Democratic Party, are saying that this refusal will cost our State ticket 2,000 votes. It will not cost twenty votes, as every well-informed man in the district knows. Mr. Higgins will be elected by a safe majority.

"The Democrats," continued Mr. Platt, "seem to have money in abundance. We have not. Neither have we municipal, State, or Federal patronage. It is very difficult work indeed for us to raise the necessary funds. But if the State Committee is properly supported by patriotic Republicans this great city and this great Commonwealth will be redeemed from Democratic misrule and we shall achieve a glorious victory at the polls Nov. 7."

Mr. Platt then partially explained on what lines the Republican campaign is to be fought.

"It will not be a speechmaking campaign on our side," he said. "What's the use of speeches? The most eloquent campaign arguments in our favor are the factories that are closed, the forges that are silent, the army—"

Et cetera and so forth, the Senator continued.

It was suggested to Mr. Platt that the Syracuse convention had laid itself open to reproach from the voters it hoped to influence by its failure to urge the repeal of the Sherman silver law.

Mr. Platt smiled as benignly as ever, and threw up his hands with a charming air of deprecation and candid confession.

"I know, I know," he said. "The criticism, I say it in all frankness, is perfectly good. That was an oversight, pure and simple. But I am sure that there is no doubt in any one's mind as to the position of the Republican Party in this State on that question, whether our brethren out West may think on the subject."

"Senator, did you ever vote for a Democrat?"

The ex-Senator's smile of benignity was not so conspicuous when this question was put to him.

"Never. Not even to oblige a personal friend."

"Senator, did you ever bolt a party convention?"

With emphasis, "No, Sir!" The smile had gone for good.

AUSTRIA'S CABINET CRISIS.

The Emperor Still Hopes to Retain Count Taaffe as Premier.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—It was stated this morning that the Emperor was considering Count Taaffe's resignation, and still hoped that the Austrian Premier would be able to effect an understanding with the coalition of German Liberals, Conservatives, and Poles. The Emperor presided at the Cabinet council this afternoon. The result of the council was said this evening to be that the Emperor had decided to dissolve the Reichsrath.

Count Hohenwart zu Gerlachstein, as author of the anti-Taaffe coalition, is the hero of the day. He says that it is impossible for Taaffe to be Premier longer. A coalition Ministry alone, he says, can settle the crisis.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says that the Emperor has decided to prorogue—not dissolve—the Reichsrath. Notice of his intention is said to have been sent to the Presidents of both houses. It is expected that the notice will be gazetted to-day.

May Make Mr. Myers Its President.

The rumor that Controller Theodore W. Myers is to be made President of the John Good Cordage Company met with a deal of attention yesterday among Mr. Myers's friends. It was agreed on all hands that no better man could be chosen than Mr. Myers, already a large stockholder in the concern, and reference was continually made to his far-sightedness and thorough understanding of business problems. As for Mr. Myers himself, he admitted that a proposition that he should take charge of the company had been made to him. He declined to state whether he would accept the proposition.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Mrs. Joseph Abecasis of 229 East Seventy-fifth Street, the wife of Albert Abecasis, a Spanish cigar maker of 229 East Seventy-third Street, reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that her son Irvine, five years old, was missing. She said she had had trouble with her husband, who, she believed, had spirited the child away to Philadelphia. The police will look for father and child.

—Luke Gaffney, an employe of the Hotel St. Denis, was crushed to death by being caught in the elevator yesterday

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE PURITAN'S WAYS.

CUSTOMS AND FASHIONS IN OLD NEW-ENGLAND. By Alice Morse Earle. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Of all left-handed compliments as to progenitors, if they were Puritans, the one Miss Earle uses on her title page is the most significant: "Let us thank God for having given us such ancestors, and let each successive generation thank Him not less fervently for being one step further from them in the march of ages."

The author of "China Collecting in America" and of "The Sabbath in Puritan New-England" takes a very general survey of the early settlers. Such natural cheerfulness as a Puritan may have had, a scant commodity, had been squelched by a long series of oppressions. By nature gloomy, when he landed in bleak New-England there came the serious struggle for life.

The first Puritan babes had a hard time of it. The Sunday after their ushering into the world they were carried to the meeting house for baptism. Now if the infant was lucky enough to have been born in a village or town, the chill meeting house, of a raw Winter's day, might not have been so far away, but think of infants carried miles, from isolated dwellings, to a distant meeting house. So it happened that many a chrisom child "died of being baptized." If the Puritan fathers had numerous children born to them, few lived to maturity. "The mortality among infants was appallingly large, and the natural result—the survival of the fittest—may account for the present tough endurance of the New-England people."

The Puritan baby was dosed at an early stage, and that horrible anodyne, "Daffy's elixir," was the most widely harmful. Daffy's elixir might have been a legacy of the de Brinvilliers woman, for it was of ancient decoction. Many silly substances were given to babies. They had, however, the advantage, if nasty, of being comparatively harmless. Snails and earthworms mashed and composted were crammed into children. To make a child sleep, a necklace of beads, called an "anodyne necklace," was hung around its neck. To this day, ignorant mothers repeat the superstition of the primitive woman, by hanging amber beads around a child's neck, as the Italians do in Mulberry Bend.

Children had few diversions to amuse them. The little ones were led solemnly to the house of some old, influential, and pious person, who formally gave them his blessing and then took them to a funeral. What a festival it must have been to make a little toddler gape on the face of a corpse! The chiefest Mawworm was one Judge Sewall, and Miss Earle quotes plentifully from his journal. He must have had a special talent for the annoyance of children. He was a smug Pumblechook. He was always telling his little girl Betty that her chance of grace was slight, and after a while he succeeded in convincing her that she must go to hell.

"Morbid introspection" was considered a duty. Cotton Mather had some pleasant traits, but considered it a duty to mortify his children in the spirit. He never ceased preaching to them, and the results were not satisfactory, for his son Increase turned out badly. There was the pious and ingenious Jane Turell, who when four years old could gabble the "Assembly's Catechism" for you. Her respected father used to write "stilted letters" to her, but he ended with some sensible advice—"and as you love me, do not eat green apples."

Boys were allowed but few amusements. Think of the Puritan lawgivers who ordered the titheman to prevent the boys from swimming. The little girls of sanctimonious parents had no dolls, and, writes the author, "I know that no little maids could ever have lived without dolls," and so they must have manufactured some in secret.

If the Puritan children had few rewards, they had plenty of punishments. There was the spanking rod. "The ferule was fiercely and frequently applied, with hammering and with whipping and such benefits of nature," as in English schools of that date. One particular instrument of torture was known as a tattling stick. What pleasure a child may have had who lived in those days was but scant, and with Miss Earle we are glad we were born later, and had not to be "baptized in ice water, fed on brown bread and warm beer," or made to learn "the Assembly's Catechism and explain all the Questions with conferring texts, constantly threatened with fear of death and terror of God, forced to commit Wigglesworth's 'Day of Doom' to memory, and, after all, to be whipped with a tattling stick."

The Puritan, being omnipotent, thought it his duty "to meddle and interfere in every detail, small or great," of private life. You could not make love (apparently) unless with the consent of the proper authorities. Fines, imprisonments, or the whipping post were called upon to prevent young folk from "entangling themselves by rash and inconsiderate contracts of marriage." Widows and widowers made very hasty and indecent marriages. The funereal baked meats rarely had a chance to get cold.

Miss Earle writes a comedy of courtship in describing Judge Samuel Sewall's methods of marriage. He was a mean and sordid man, always looking for the main chance. With all the restrictions imposed on marriage, they could not fight against nature. If, in the towns and villages, the meddlesome Puritan was vigilant as to morals, the country "regarded little the bounds of reserve or regard for appearances." That mode of courting known as "bundling," or "tarrying," was to prevalent in colonial towns to be ignored. You may read it all in Charles Francis Adams's "Phases of Sexual Morality and Church Discipline in Colonial New-England."

A good many specious excuses have been made for certain barbarous habits. They arose simply from the ways of suppression. It was none the less disgusting, but rather the more so, since in some cases "the bundling was done under the supervision of mother and sisters." The Mormon outbreak of polygamy shows that there are times when the human passions hold their carnival.

In the drink question Miss Earle drains the very bottom of the flagon. There was no beer when the Pilgrims landed. There was Higginson, the Salem minister, who declared that he could accommodate himself "to drink New-England water very well," but Higginson really could not stand cold, thin water, and died shortly after his arrival.

A beerless State could not be of long continuance, and so the colonist learned how to brew with Indian corn, and established breweries, and made laws "controlling the manufacture of beer and ale."

Let it be mentioned with regret that the pious Puritans quickly learned to cheat in their brewery, using molasses and cheap sugar. As early as 1633, when strong waters were merchantable, the sale of them to Indians was prohibited. The New-York colony considered such laws as interfering with trade, and wrote, "To prohibit all liquor to them seems very hard and very turkish; rumm doth as little hurt as the ffrench man's Brandie, and on the whole is much more wholesome."

A good deal of wine was shipped to New-England during the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1646 there were four ships with 800 butts of sack. There was Canary wine and Fyall, but clarets were not popular. There were many home brews, as meade and metheglin, and they were made fairly spirituous, for it is not likely that the old Saxons were much inclined to washy drinking. Aqua vitæ was a common name for strong waters, and when Salem became a port for the disposal of West India molasses, methods of making rum were derived from Barbados and Jamaica. "'Rhumbullion' was described in 1651 as 'a hot, hellish, and terrible liquor.' John Hiot spelled it "rhumb," and Jocelyn called it "that cussed liquor Rum, rumbullion, or kill-devil."

Distillers of rum were so expert that Medford rum at 3s. a gallon was cheaper than the West Indian. More rum was made than could be consumed in New-England, and so puncheons were shipped to Africa, and the return was negro slaves.

Punch was the favorite drink, and the punchbowl crowned every buffet. Punch swillings were carried on far into this century. In 1792, in Boston, there was a famous dinner of eighty persons. "They drank 136 bowls of punch, with 21 bottles of sherry and a large quantity of cider and brandy." We find to-day in barroom vernacular many terms employed in those carousing days, as a "nip of grog," a "tod," and a "brandy sling." A man could get "fox'd" very readily in those days, on a "bellows top," "a stonewall," or "a calibogus," or "bogus," or with a draught of "black strap." That was a mixture of rum and molasses, sweet and insidious. Temperance reform, mooted at the close of the last century, came none too soon in New-England.

Tea is not mentioned in New-England prior to 1709. It was not common in England at that time, save among the gentry. Tea tea drinkers were at first inveighed against, and the China leaf was called "a base exotick," or "a rank poison, far fetched and dear bought." Coffee was used earlier than tea, for one Dorothy Jones had license to sell "coffe and chucalette" in Boston in 1670.

With their narrow-mindedness, Puritans hated the observance of Christmas—"the wanton bacchanalian Christmas," as they called it. The very name "smacked to them of incense, stole, and monkish jargon." There was a five-shilling fine, which was to be paid for forbearing to labor on that day. That hard old man Sewall rejoiced when he saw traffic on that day, but after a while matters of observance were changed. Miss Earle tells what is positive, but not generally known, that Thanksgiving, commonly regarded as being distinctively a New-England festival or a Puritan holiday, was neither. Thanksgiving is distinctly English, and older than the Reformation.

Strange to say, the first Thanksgiving was a day of recreation, with but little of religious observance. It was arranged at first in wild-turkey time, when the birds were in primest order. The day was a changeable one. If he slurred over Christmas the Puritan was obliged to have some brief period of rejoicing. It became happily a day of family reunion. Puritans ate turkey, Indian pudding, and pumpkin pie, instead of "superstitious meats, such as barons of beef, boars' heads, and plum pudding." Once Colchester ignored the day set down by the Governor, because the sloop, with molasses from New-York, was not on time, and there was no sweetening for pudding or pie.

The ways of Oliver Cromwell's time were repeated with modifications for half a century or more in parts of New-England. After a while, isolation becoming no longer possible, the Puritan could not keep to his ground. Otherwise, with certain racial differences, he might have borne a resemblance to the Boer of Southern Africa as he is found to-day. It was an honest, sturdy race, but could not have been a pleasant one to live with.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"Arts and Crafts Essays," edited by William Morris, (New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons,) is a series of papers written by members of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society of London and published for the purpose of stimulating a liking for good artisanship and encouraging a true revival of decorative art. There are papers by Walter Crane, the late Madox Brown, and a score of other artists and designers, including Mr. Morris himself, on design and workmanship with textiles, fictiles, metals, wood, and glass. The subjects include printing, bookbinding, and book illustration, as well as cabinetmaking, mural painting, and embroidery. Of course, as a whole, such a book can do no more than stimulate interest in its subjects. It contains comparatively little technical information, but an artisan or an amateur interested in any one or more of the branches it discusses will find plenty of useful hints in it. All the papers are written in a plain, straightforward way and are devoid of art cant and affectation, but, of course, such writers as Mr. Crane and Mr. Morris have their hobbies, which are not always the same hobbies that other skilled and tasteful artists have. All persons do not think that the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were utterly barren in the matter of art. Mr. Morris boldly says that all intellectual movements in the eighteenth century were "negative and destructive," a statement which is worth pondering about, certainly, though we doubt if it ought to be accepted off-hand any more than we can shed tears because the carpets we use on our floors nowadays are not woven by hand.

Daniel W. Wilder wrote his new "Life of Shakespeare, Copied from the Best Sources, Without Comment," (Boston, Little, Brown & Co.,) because, as he says in his preface, no brief and accurate biography of Shakespeare is now before the public, which seems to us to be a mistake, as every one who owns a decent edition of Shakespeare certainly has a sketch of his life, so far as it is known, close at hand. Nevertheless, Mr. Wilder's book may find a place. It is brief and comprehensive and clear and sensible. It contains copies of all the documents relating to the poet, and an account of his career from his birth in Stratford to his death, with all the known dates relating to him.

Edward Sandford Martin, the author of "Windfalls of Observation," (New-York, Charles Scribner's Sons,) has the perfection the knack of making the short essay, which, in these days, is almost identical with the "light editorial" of daily journalism. Mr. Martin is evidently an easy-going philosopher of mature years, who views the world kindly, who has read many books, and has seen many places. In a literary sense, he has a good, clear style, and a happy facility with the epigram. He has twenty-one subjects in this book, and they range from the difficulties of buying a sound horse to a calm view of the mystery of death; so it will be seen that Mr. Martin's powers are constrained in no pent-up Utica. His manner is light, but never flippant, and he has plenty of sound common sense and quite enough originality. His advice to college men—"When you get out of college, young man, get clear out. * * * In your daily walk and conversation be something more than a college man—be a citizen. * * * Go and be a man somewhere. Don't be satisfied to be a mere graduate all the time"—is excellent. So are his remarks to the people who grumble all the time about our New-York climate:

There is said to be foliage in the tropics of a certain sort, great lazy leaves, for which the botanists have names; but where there are to be oak or maple leaves, or hickory or beech, the sap must run up the trunk in the Spring. Leaves with come-and-go to them, and wood with a snap in it, are not the product of those all-the-year-round climates. Similarly men. We get the salt of the earth, brethren; and it is to the shifting of our seasons that we owe very much of our savor.

And so, as he treats lightly of many topics—courtship and marriage and divorce, women and character and poetry, travel and newspapers—Mr. Martin has an equally happy touch, and holds the attention while he stimulates the fancy of his reader.

Mr. W. D. Howells's "My Year in a Log Cabin" has just been published by the Harper & Brothers in their Black and White Series. Somehow or other, when Mr. Howells writes of his boyhood there is always a tinge of sadness about him. With his love for the comrades of his youth there breathe, as it were, notes of sorrow because they are no longer of the earth. Mr. Howells's emotional instincts in his younger days may not have been at the surface, but were certainly deep in his heart. Nothing he ever wrote can be more tender than the reminiscences of this year spent in a log cabin somewhere in Ohio. It's pleasing to know what books he delighted in. It is in the neat finish, the wording of the phrase, that Mr. Howells is so pleasing. "My Year in a Log Cabin" is a delectable volume, redolent with a peculiar flavor. Alas for the cakes of our childhood! One never eats them a second time.

LITERARY NOTES.

Of the state in which Prof. Jowett left his literary work The Westminster Gazette says: "The Master of Balliol had not completed all the literary work which he had set himself as his task before he died, but the translation of Plato—the work upon which his reputation chiefly rests with the ordinary reader—has already been finally revised and republished, and the essays which were to have accompanied the translation of the 'Politics of Aristotle' are, we believe, in a more or less advanced state, and it is probable that Prof. Cook Wilson will undertake to complete them. But the essays which were to have accompanied the Thucydides must, we fear, be reckoned among unaccomplished projects."

Unique among magazine successes is the success of the September number of The Cosmopolitan. Besides the 211,000 copies sold, there were orders for 50,000 more which could not be supplied, and in consequence the price of copies in the hands of dealers advanced to 50 cents and $1 each, the regular price being 12½ cents. A single dealer in Sixth Avenue sold twenty copies in one day at $1 each, thus getting $20 for what ordinarily would have brought $2.50. New machinery is being added to The Cosmopolitan plant capable of turning out an edition of 300,000 copies of the Christmas number.

In the November number of the Bronte papers which McClure's Magazine is printing will be told the story of what is known as the Bronte battle, an engagement fought in Ireland between Welsh Bronte and one Samuel Clark, in the presence of several thousand people. So vivid was the recollection of this combat in the neighborhood where it occurred that for a generation dates were commonly reckoned from it, before and after. The Appletons will soon issue their Bronte book, which will include these papers.

The publication in The Century of the diary of John R. Glover, describing Napoleon's voyage to St. Helena, has called attention to an account of the voyage written by the Admiral, Sir George Cockburn, whose secretary Glover was. Cockburn's account was published in England in a limited edition five years ago, and is briefer than Glover's.

Sir Herbert Maxwell has completed his biography of the late Conservative leader in the British House of Commons, W. H. Smith, and the Blackwoods will publish it in two volumes.

A recent remark credited to Prince Bismarck is that he likes books written by newspaper men, who seem to him to write more vividly and courageously than professors and men of special learning.

Charles Egbert Craddock has written a short novel for The Century, the first part of it to appear in the November number, with illustrations. "Pudd'n'-head Wilson," a tale by Mark Twain, will be begun in the December number.

Little, Brown & Co. have reprinted "Elizabethan Songs, "in Honour of Love and Beautie," illustrated by Edmund H. Garrett with figures that are as lifelike as portraits. It has a critical preface by Andrew Lang that is thoroughly poetic. All verse should be songs as all cups and vases should contain liquids. It is only by a convention that there are acceptable poems which were made to be read and not sung, and cups and vases which are not hollow cannot contain liquids, and were intended as ornaments only. Mr. Lang will be glad to learn that the sentiment attributed to Gautier, and which he quotes, "Music is the most expensive and the least agreeable of noises," has been repudiated by Gautier's daughter and most intimate friends. These indignantly deny that Gautier ever uttered it, and there is no authority for the quotation. Mr. Lang is perhaps too radical in saying that "the divorce between music and poetry is pronounced," in an age when Wagner is triumphant. Moreover, if few may write, few may not welcome a book of Elizabethan songs.

Harper & Brothers have published a new edition of the index to their New Monthly Magazine. It embraces the entire collection from June, 1850, to November, 1892, or from Volumes I. to LXXXV., It is alphabetical, analytical and classified. It contains 51,000 references to names of authors, titles of articles, subjects, and classes. It refers to illustrations of permanent value, and indicates, by an asterisk affixed to titles, the illustrated articles. The typography is admirable, the line descriptive of authors and of general subjects being in antique lower case letters, which are round, black, and clearly distinctive. Too much cannot be said in praise of the work and of its method.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. have given a new lustre to the brilliancy of a beautiful romance by their publication of Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," in two volumes, illustrated by Frank I. Merrill. Each volume has a frontispiece in photogravure, the lines of which are like those of original etchings. The scenery and personages of the Devon, as idealized by the author, are reflected in the artist's work with rare fidelity. It is a severe task for an illustrator to give figures to heroes of fiction, but even Lorna, among the eighteen plates of Mr. Merrill's work, is charmingly pictured in the scene where "her hair was flowing from a wreath of white violets, and the grace of her coming was like the appearance of the first wind-flower."

Dodd, Mead & Co. have published Alphonse Daudet's "Letters from My Mill." Daudet's mill had a real existence, and was his by purchase. These letters are among the most interesting, and remain in the rank of the most delightfully original stories of French literature. Their charm is faithfully rendered in a careful English translation made by Frank Hunter Potter. Their personages and natural surroundings are vividly reproduced from nature colors made by Madeline Lemaire. The text and the binding, fawn-colored canvas, gilt and silvered, are harmoniously decorated by George Wharton Edwards.

Thomas Nelson & Sons import the new edition of the "Oxford Teachers' Bible," published with a new revised and illustrated edition of the "Oxford Helps to the Study of the Bible." These comprise a general introduction in seven sections, a classification and summary of the books of the Old Testament, the Apocrypha, and the New Testament, an account of the Holy Land, exhaustive special indices, and an atlas in fifteen maps. Much of the material has been rewritten, much has been expanded, and all has been revised. The list of contributors contains the most authoritative names in various departments of knowledge in England. The illustrations are in sixty-eight plates, comprising reproductions of alphabets, original manuscripts, historical and religious relics of Egypt, Assyria, and Babylonia, portraits and coins. India paper, which is fine and strong; brilliant type, limp leather covers lined with leather, (incased in a form known as divinity circuit); the edges, which are gilt when the book is closed and red when it is open) excellent mechanical labor, and thoroughness of information are happily combined in this edition.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have published Tolstoi's "Anna Karenina," in an illustrated edition containing ten reproductions of original designs by Paul Frenzeny, and a photogravure of the portrait wherein Tolstoi, in a peasant's blouse, makes one think of Arsene Houssaye, the last of the Romanticists—unpolished, denationalized, and with lights of revolt in his eyes. This edition of the novel retains the excellent translation made by Nathan Haskell Dole.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE INDUSTRIES OF ANIMALS. By Frederic Houssay. Forty-four illustrations. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1893.

THE PIRATE. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1893. Illustrations by Overend.

VIRGINIBUS PUERISQUE AND OTHER PAPERS. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Etched portrait by Mercier. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893.

THE ENGLISH RELIGIOUS DRAMA. By Katharine Lee Bates, Wellesley College. New-York and London: Macmillan & Co. 1893.

PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By J. Shield Nicholson, M. A. Vol. I. New-York and London: Macmillan & Co. 1893.

LETTERS TO DEAD AUTHORS. By Andrew Lang. Etched portrait by S. J. Ferris. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893.

ELSIE AND OTHER POEMS. By Robert Bevier Hale. R. B. Hale & Co. 1893.

THE LORD'S PRAYER. Sermons Preached in Westminster Abbey. By F. W. Farrar, D.D., F. R. S., Archdeacon. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 1893.

THE PHILOCALIA OF ORIGEN. The Text Revised, with a Critical Introduction and Notes. By J. Armitage Robinson. Cambridge: The University Press. 1893.

DELIGHTS OF HISTORY. Edited by Edward Eggleston. The Story of Washington. By Elizabeth Eggleston. 100 illustrations by Allegra Eggleston. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE ROMANCE OF A SCHOOLBOY. By Mary A. Denison. Illustrated by John Henderson Garnsey. St. Paul: The Price-McGill Company.

IMMORTELLES IN LOVING MEMORY OF ENGLAND'S POET LAUREATE. Selections from the writings of, &c. By Rose Porter. Boston: D. Lothrop Company.

MINIATURES FROM BALZAC'S MASTERPIECES. Translated and Compiled by Samuel Palmer Griffin and Frederick T. Hill. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

CHANCES OF SUCCESS. Episodes and Observations in the Life of a Busy Man. By Erastus Wiman. New-York: American News Company.

BORN IN THE WHIRLWIND. By the Rev. Carus. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

BORN IN THE WHIRLWIND. By the Rev. William Adams, D. D. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL IN NEW-ENGLAND. Text and Illustrations by Clifton Johnson. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1892.

MORE ENGLISH FAIRY TALES. Collected and Edited by Joseph Jacobs, editor of "Folk Lore." Illustrated by John D. Batten. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1894.

THE COPPERHEAD. By Harold Frederic. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893.

EXPLORERS AND TRAVELLERS. By Gen. A. W. Greely, United States Army. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1892.

TOM SYLVESTER. A Novel. By T. R. Sullivan. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Illustrations by Howard Pyle. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1894. 2 vols.

WHERE THREE EMPIRES MEET. A Narrative of Recent Travel in Kashmir, Tibet, Gilgit, &c. By E. F. Knight. Map and Illustrations. Third edition. London and New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1893.

MY DARK COMPANIONS AND THEIR STRANGE STORIES. By Henry M. Stanley, D. C. L. Numerous illustrations. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893.

THE TRUE STORY BOOK. Edited by Andrew Lang. London and New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1893.

WOOD MAGIC; A FABLE. By Richard Jefferies. New edition. London and New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1893.

WITHIN COLLEGE WALLS. By Charles Franklin Thwing. New-York: The Baker & Taylor Company. 1893.

MANUAL OF LINGUISTICS. Concise Account of General and English Phonology. By John Clark, Dundee. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1893.

INVENTORS. By Philip G. Hubert, Jr. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893. "Men of Achievement."

THE MONISM OF MAN OR THE UNITY OF THE DIVINE AND HUMAN. By David Allyn Gorton, M. D. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1893.

MELODY. By Laura G. Richards. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1893.

A HANDBOOK FOR SEWING-SCHOOL TEACHERS. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 1893.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF NAMES. By Leopold Wagner. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 1893.

WAR SHIPS' DESIGNS AT FAULT

BLUNDERING WORK ON FIVE OF THE NEW NAVAL VESSELS.

Alterations, It Is Said, Must Be Made in the Detroit to Insure Her Seaworthiness—Same Defects May Be Expected in Her Sisters, Montgomery and Marblehead — New-York's Stern Torpedo Gun, if Fired, Might Act as a Boomerang—Machias's Imperfections.

There has been a suspicion for some time, in well-posted naval circles, that the designs of the new cruisers Detroit, Montgomery, and Marblehead, have not been a success, but it is only within the last few days that the facts concerning these cruisers have become known.

From a most excellent source of information it is now learned that important alterations will have to be made aboard the Detroit, Montgomery, and Marblehead, in order to assure safe seagoing qualities to these three ships. The fact that the Detroit has made the passage from New-York to Bahia without any reported trouble does not lessen, it is said, the gravity of the mistake which, it would appear, has been made by the Naval Constructors in the designs of the three vessels.

The Detroit, Montgomery, and Marblehead, three sister cruisers of 2,000 tons displacement each, were designed, it is announced, to have metacentric heights of 4 feet. Of the three ships the Detroit is the only one so far commissioned, but an examination of the actual metacentric height possessed by the Detroit reveals it, it is declared, to be only 14 inches.

The Montgomery and the Marblehead were built on the same lines as was the Detroit. There is, consequently, no reason to believe that either the Montgomery or the Marblehead will be more stable when ready for sea than is the Detroit.

It is further pointed out that in the designs for the Detroit she was to possess a draught, when down to the mean load water line, of two feet more aft than forward. The mean load water line was assumed at the draught each of the ships of the Detroit class would require when coaled and provided with stores and ammunition sufficient for a cruise.

With her bunkers filled and the ship ready for sea, the Detroit draws two feet more forward, it is announced, than she does aft. From the fact, as reported, that the vessel was designed to draw two feet more aft than forward, it is evident that the Naval Constructors have miscalculated the draught of this fine ship by just four feet.

That the officers of the Construction Bureau of the Navy Department should be open to any general charge smacking of incompetency is not deemed for one moment admissible. The Naval Constructors of the United States Navy are now chosen from the cadets who are graduated at the head of their classes from Annapolis. The Annapolis course is supplemented by a two years' advanced course in naval construction, either in England or in France, at the end of which time there is an examination for admission to the Naval Construction Corps, with the rank of Assistant Naval Constructor.

Several of the best seagoing ships of the United States Navy have been designed by the Construction Bureau. In this latter list are the Newark and San Francisco, while the English hull designed vessels, the Baltimore, Charleston, and Philadelphia, are not deemed nearly so good craft in point of seagoing qualities as are the out-and-out American craft.

The fact, however, remains, it is declared, that an error has been made in the designs of the Detroit and those of her two sisters, and that, too, to a degree which means that the efficiency of these vessels as fighting craft must be lessened in order to make them safe seagoing ships.

As if it was not enough that the new navy should suffer by the bad calculations made on the 2,000-ton cruisers, the news now comes that the big armored cruiser New-York has been made to suffer by bad calculations. The New-York, it is stated, was designed to draw considerably more water aft than forward. As a matter of fact, it is announced, the big ship is so much down by the stern as to prevent the firing of the stern above-water torpedo tube. The stern torpedo, if fired, will, it is declared, jump immediately into the huge following wave. This following wave will, in all probability, toss the torpedo back against the ship's stern, there to explode, if, indeed, it ever permits the torpedo to escape from its tube. At any rate, officers on board the New-York give out that the stern torpedo tube of the New-York is useless so long as that vessel is down to her sea draught.

It was, on Oct. 26, pointed out in The New-York Times that the stability of the new gunboat Machias was so much in question that it would probably be necessary to strip that vessel of a portion of her battery in order to assure for her good seagoing qualities.

It is now proposed, in the case of the Detroit, Montgomery, and Marblehead, to strip these fine cruisers of their bow and stern six-inch breechloading rifles, and also to reduce the number of spars carried. It is proposed, in addition, to shorten the funnels, and to arrange, further aft than at present, lockers for the storage of the heavy chain cables.

The change proposed may make the Detroit and her sister craft fit, it is said, to be sent to sea, though at a loss of efficiency which was not aimed at by Congress when it liberally appropriated for these three ships $1,800,000.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Replies to queries addressed to The New-York Times, which have appeared Monday morning under the foregoing heading, will hereafter be published in the Sunday edition of The Times.

Fire in a Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Great excitement was caused in the World's Fair district to-day by the discovery of fire in the Raymond & Whitcomb Grand Hotel, Washington Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The hotel is situated directly opposite the World's Fair fence dividing the Midway Plaisance from Fifty-ninth Street, and when the large clouds of smoke were first seen rising in the air, the fire was believed by many to be in the grounds. There were about ninety-five girls employed at the hotel and all occupied apartments in the portion of the building where the fire started. All of the girls lost their personal effects and a great many of them all of their hard-earned savings. There were 110 guests at the hotel, but none of them suffered any great loss. Among those who suffered slight losses are L. L. Todd of New-York City, Walter Raymond of Boston, and Ira W. Whitcomb of Boston. The loss is $35,000; partly insured.

Will Support the Populist.

FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 29.—Chief Justice Maxwell of the Supreme Court, who was defeated for renomination at the Republican Convention, has come out for Judge Holcomb, the Populist nominee. In a card in an Omaha paper he stated that he had been misquoted in the statement that he would support Harrison, the Republican candidate. To a reporter he reiterated his published statement and said he would support Holcomb. Maxwell is seventy years old. He has served about twenty years on the Supreme bench, each time elected as a Republican.

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PROF. ADLER ON HARD TIMES.

The Abuse of Credit by Speculators One of the Main Causes, He Says.

Prof. Felix Adler had a very large congregation in Carnegie Music Hall yesterday morning, when he spoke on "The Ethics of Hard Times." His sermon was forceful, analytical, and, in many parts, particularly applicable to the audience he was addressing.

"Is there a moral side or aspect," he asked, "to the present commercial depression? There certainly is. The laws of morality and the laws of health and public well-being must rest on private morality for their foundation.

"The financial disturbance was but the occasion for the present crisis. There is a deeper cause. The unwary steps of the traveler may precipitate an avalanche, but certain conditions must have pre-existed to make so slight an impulse productive of such disastrous results."

Prof. Adler alluded especially to the abuses of the credit system. "The credit system," he said, "permeates the commercial world as the nervous system is ramified through the living organism. Credit is a term of moral meaning. It implies confidence and trust. He who, whether dishonestly or recklessly, abuses credit is an enemy of society at large, because he shatters the bond on which the security of all transactions depends.

"Credit is abused when the knave can have it as well as the honest man, and that despite the fact that his knavery is published and confessed. It is abused whenever it is too greatly expanded, and this occurs in those times of deceitful prosperity, which are the precursors and causes of the collapse that inevitably follows.

"Credit is abused when it is placed at the service of purely speculative enterprises. What is a speculative enterprise? The function of credit is two-fold—to keep intact existing wealth by reproducing it, and to increase wealth. The latter is the lure. The former is the safeguard. Every enterprise is speculative in which the prospect of more than average increase of wealth makes those who engage in it neglectful of the safeguards for the maintenance of wealth.

"The speculative enterprise itself is prompted by a desire to win gamblers' games, to secure an income without its equivalent labor.

"We can hardly claim to have arrived at an advanced state of civilization so long as men, otherwise worthy and deserving of respect, still venture their wealth as in a lottery. The working classes, however, are the chief sufferers. It is admitted that by no prudence or foresight on their part can commercial crises be prevented, and yet the worst horrors of the calamity when it comes fall upon them in loss of employment.

"He who takes out of the pocket of the laboring man money which he owns to pay rent and get food for his children, is a criminal of the deepest dye. But he, too, who assists in creating conditions which prevent the laborer from paying rent and getting food for his children is not to be held guiltless. And this applies not only to those engaged in speculation, but to those who invest even a part of their wealth in shares of such enterprises, for they, too, are prompted by the desire to win gamblers' games. They, too, encourage the bad drift."

Speaking of national conditions, Prof. Adler said: "The question of the standard of value is certainly not unrelated to moral questions. The standard of value must be a fixed standard, and can only be such when people trust one another. During the past thirty years there have come at intervals popular delusions in respect to the standard of value. Especially is this true in the Southern and Western portions of the country.

"We are bound to ask ourselves what are the causes of these phenomena; whether the agriculturists of the South and West are not subject to unjust conditions, for which they are seeking the wrong remedy? Is not this distrust of the standard of value the penalty which the manufacturing and industrial classes pay for their indifference to the demands of the agriculturists?"

Prof. Adler especially emphasized the things in which we should not retrench, and alluded particularly to the fact that many persons begin their retrenchment at the wrong end by cutting down their subscriptions to public charities.

"There is already considerable suffering in the city," he said, "and as the Winter wears on there is bound to be more. Under these circumstances, we are bound to consider whether, instead of curtailing we should not rather increase our gifts to the poor, because their need is greater.

"He who gives only what he does not need thereby not infrequently robs the value of charity is heightened in proportion as it involves some sacrifice. There are many luxuries which we can afford to forego, but the luxury of doing a good act is not among the number.

THE CANDIDATES OF LABOR.

Workingmen Want to be Heard at the Constitutional Convention.

The trades unions' conference met again yesterday at 275 East Tenth Street to hear the reports of the delegates in regard to the prospects of the election of the candidates of the conference for delegates to the State Constitutional Convention. The delegates generally reported that there were good prospects of the candidates receiving a large vote in every district. It was decided to make the greatest fight in the Ninth Senatorial District. The candidate is Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Gompers was present at the conference, and said that he had been offered a place on the Democratic State ticket for Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention, but he had declined it. He would, however, accept the nomination by the Labor Conference.

The following are the names of the labor candidates:

Seventh Senatorial District, George E. Marks, James H. Mullin, Gustavus Myers, James A. Graham, George A. Ray. Eighth District, Myer Dampf, Daniel Harris, Charles B. Stover, Hugh Greenan, Maurice Goldberg. Ninth District, Samuel Gompers, Henry Weisman, Jacob H. Lazier, Edward R. Blick. Tenth District, George Pape, Frank Ferrell, Joseph Tucker, Robert Crowe, Thomas Doyle. Eleventh District, George Wunder, Hugh Sweeny, Louis Wolder, William F. Connelly, Morris Brown. Twelfth District, Henry Meisel, Bernard Davis, Charles Ifland, Joseph Culvervill, Myer Levin. Thirteenth District, Dion W. Burke, Joseph P. Breen, Albert Sonnet, George W. McFadden, Mitchell Kelly. Fourteenth District, Frederick Jensen, Henry White, Louis Goldstein, Samuel Kaufmann, Charles G. Hilley.

These names will appear on the ticket of the People's Party, which has indorsed them. They have also been indorsed by the Central Labor Union. The Central Labor Federation, which is mainly composed of Socialists, has not indorsed these candidates. It will support the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, which has nominated avowed Socialists as candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

HOLES EATEN THROUGH HIS LIP.

Cruel Injury to a Glassblower Who Didn't Belong to the Union.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 29.—There has long been bad blood between the union and non-union glassblowers at Wellsburg, and, when the Riverside Glass Works broke away from the union two weeks ago, this feud was intensified. Among the non-union men recently employed there was Hugh Gordan of Philadelphia.

Yesterday morning the mouthpieces of all the blowpipes at the Riverside Works were scoured and washed for fear that some of the union men might have attempted to execute threats they have made about using poison. After the dinner hour the union did not repeat the precautionary measures they had taken in the morning.

Hugh Gordan was the first man to put his blowpipe to his mouth. He threw it down and ran to a water tub, his mouth scalding to the full of liquid fire. Water seemed to make the burning worse, and the first swallow carried the burning fluid into his throat and stomach. Doctor after doctor was called. None of them gave any relief until one resorted to heroic measures, and, by the use of a dangerous drug, neutralized the action of the acid, but two ghastly holes have been eaten through Gordan's lower lip, and all the exposed membranous surfaces are so inflamed and swollen that the lower lip is turned inside out down over the chin. The mouth, palate, tonsils, and lining of the throat and passage to the stomach are nearly eaten away. Gordan will probably die.

The doctors are unable to determine what acid or acids were used in the blowpipe, as the effects are so much more severe than anything they have ever known and the usual antidotes are of no use. Two other non-union workmen were also badly burned, but neither of them is in a dangerous condition. Charles Brady, an ex-union employe at Riverside, was arrested last night, but there was no evidence to hold him.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army News.

—The detachment of Company G, Twenty-third Infantry, now at Carrizo, Texas, is relieved, and will return to Fort Sam Houston, under command of First Lieut. Stephen O.Connor.

—First Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, Twenty-third Infantry, Fort Sam Houston, ordered to camp at Carrizo, Texas, on public business.

BUFFALO'S COLONIZED VOTERS.

A Number of Men to be Arrested for Securing Them To-day.

BUFFALO, Oct. 29.—It came to light late last night that on Monday a number of men most prominent in colonizing the First Ward were to be arrested. The ward is swarming with men brought there to vote against Alderman John White. A large number of these persons are men who, in all probability, are entitled to vote in other parts of the city. The vast majority of the colonists, however, are floaters and tramps, men without any fixed abode anywhere.

All the slums of the Nineteenth Ward—the Canal Street and Commercial Street districts—have been raked over. The docks have been worked, and every tramp who has come into town and drifted into the infected district within the last two months, who could be prevailed upon to do so, has registered in the First Ward. Affidavits of a large number of people over whom the police have some control have been taken, which state that they were induced to leave their residences in the Nineteenth Ward and take up their quarters in the First Ward, at the Chicago House and at 133 Main Street. Some of them disclose the fact that among those who have been active in inducing false registration are Philip Connell and Henry Allcourse, and these two will speedily be arrested.

Among other men who have been active in the work are Peter Johnson of Canal Street and Napoleon Naples of Main Street. Some men, who are married and own the property on which they live, have clos

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—In Old Kentucky.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—Sporting Life—Official Daughter.

BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Nominee.

BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Erminie.

DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Peaceful Valley.

DORE GALLERY, 53d St—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Gypsy Band—Waxworks.

EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.

FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Shore Acres.

FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Cornerackers.

GARDEN, 26th St-Madison Av—8:15—The Algerian.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Country Circus.

HARRIGAN'S, 25th St-6th Av—8:00—The Woollen Stocking.

HERRMANN'S, Broadway-29th St—8.15—The Merchant of Venice.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.

IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Lolo's Father.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.

LENOX LYCEUM, 59th St-Madison Av—Evenings—Candy Exposition.

LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.

MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.

MUSIC HALL, 57th St-7th Av—The Living Christ. From 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and evening—Paintings.

NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.

PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.

STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.

STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:00—The Silver Shell.

TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St—8:00—Vaudeville.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, slight change in temperature.

The comment yesterday morning of the Chicago *Tribune* on the murder of Mayor HARRISON is in the same line as that we ventured to suggest. It says:

"As we are advised at present, the assassination of Mayor HARRISON is almost an exact counterpart of that of President GARFIELD. A vicious system, pursued to its logical conclusion, poisoned the mind of a man not too wise under favorable conditions, destroyed his sense of responsibility, exaggerated his ideas of the wrongs he had suffered until, to his disturbed fancy, murder seemed not a monstrous remedy for his imaginary injuries."

The vice of the system is in spreading the impression that any man can have any right to position in the public service. Every "claim" based on partisan or personal service, every office given because of such service, every exercise of a "pull" in the politics, whether of the Nation, the State, or the city, strengthens the delusion that in a madman's brain may lead to homicidal mania. While such instances as the horrible one of Saturday night are so rare that they cannot be taken into account, they nevertheless throw a vivid light on the fundamental character of the spoils system.

It is the expectation of Mr. VOORHEES to reach a vote on the repeal bill to-day before adjournment. The Senate, on Saturday, in Committee of the Whole, disposed of the pending amendments and reported the bill back to the Senate. All the amendments voted on were rejected. The strongest was the proposition of Senator BERRY of Arkansas, reviving the Bland-Allison act of 1878, which received 32 votes against 37. It was on this amendment that Mr. VOORHEES made his announcement that he "felt charged with the duty of passing the bill, if possible, without any incumbrances at all." This he expects to do this afternoon. Though amendments will be in order, there is not the slightest probability that any will be adopted. The only delay now possible is from speech-making, but it is not known that any of the Senators will be unable to restrain themselves in this direction.

In the debate on Saturday Mr. GORMAN made a speech extremely interesting to his fellow-members. He declared, in substance, that when the Senate met there was not a majority for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law; that during the period of delay which followed, Senators yielded to the pressure of public opinion and repeal gained strength; that in the hottest part of the fight Mr. SHERMAN gave out that unconditional repeal was impossible and outlined the compromise that would be adopted; that finally, when practically this compromise involving the coinage of the "seigniorage" and the issue of bonds was proposed, Mr. SHERMAN and the Republicans would not support it, and then unconditional repeal became inevitable. Mr. SHERMAN declared that the compromise described would have been "agreeable" to the Republicans. It is a pretty quarrel as it stands, so far as the parties to it are concerned; it is of no earthly interest to the country. The people believe that compromise fell through because it became known that it would die at its exit from the Senate, and they are profoundly grateful to the man on whom they relied to administer the fatal blow. As to the parts played respectively by the "astute" Senators from Ohio and Maryland in the serio-comic drama on which the curtain is now to drop, the people feel no more interest than in a last year's play bill.

We give this morning a brief but striking statement of the increase of the number of registered names in several of the strong Democratic wards in Brooklyn, and we add the name of the machine boss of each ward. It is notorious that not one of these wards is growing rapidly in population, and each of them is likely to be declining. The increase over the great registration of the Presidential year is clearly dishonest. It is in this direction only that the reform movement is threatened, and the active leaders cannot do better than to devote all possible time and energy for the next week in exposing and so preventing the frauds that have been planned. Even a few clear cases brought to justice would defeat the plot.

The bank statement of Saturday was a very encouraging one in many respects. Not only is the increase in the reserve large —which is not necessarily favorable—but there is a very marked increase in the deposits. If we compare the condition of the banks with that of a year ago, we find that while the total reserve is larger by $39,000,000, loans are now $52,000,000 less and deposits are $24,000,000 less, and the excess of deposits over loans is now $36,000,000, while in 1892 it was only $8,000,000. With the repeal bill actually through Congress and signed, as we hope it may be before the close of this week, the month of November is likely to show many interesting changes and a steady tendency to the return of normal conditions.

BOSSISM AT THE BAR.

When on Saturday evening before one of the greatest meetings ever assembled in the Academy of Music of Brooklyn, Mr. GAYNOR and Mr. LOW—a Democratic and a Republican independent—spoke for the election of Mr. SCHIEREN, what was the burden of their argument and appeal? It was that the present Mayor had been the tool of men who had induced or compelled him to betray the trust reposed in him. Against what—for lack of a better term—we have to call Mr. BOODY'S private character they had not a word to say. They declared their belief that his impulses were honest, that he would naturally prefer to do right, that he did wrong with reluctance. Underneath the merciless exposure of his wrongdoing and the scorn with which Mr. BOODY'S flimsy excuses and explanations were swept away, there was a tone rather of sorrow than of anger, the expression of a feeling that all honorable men may share for the wreck of a fair reputation. But there was no dodging the conclusion from the known facts. Mr. BOODY'S surrender was made at the outset of his term. It was complete, and never since has he been allowed to do one act that really interfered with the plans of his masters, or to refrain from one act that they really required.

Wherein lies the power of the masters to whom this reputable gentleman has thus bowed the knee? So far as he is personally concerned we can only surmise that he paid what he weakly believed to be the necessary price for the gratification of his political ambition. Undoubtedly at the time the payment seemed inevitable. The machinery of the majority party, to which he belonged, was and is under the control of a small number of men who, in their turn, are guided by their boss, HUGH MCLAUGHLIN. How this control was obtained is an old story, told, with varying incidents, but with a plot in substance always the same, in many of our great cities. Given a majority party of which the great body of the members take no active part in its management, but always vote the regular ticket, the machinery was gradually secured by ingenious, skillful, patient and unscrupulous manipulation of selfish interests. Energetic men in each ward or district are enlisted in the "business" of politics. Rewards are held out to them in proportion to their efficiency and success. These rewards are in great part places of varying value, paid for from the taxes, or they are profitable privileges, contracts, licenses, or the authority to sell favors or levy illegal fines, or in the higher grades they are direct and large shares in such enterprises as the Long Island Water Supply Company, the Twelfth Ward Park, the trolley car lines, the favored lighting companies, and so on. With time and experience the organization is completed, and reaches its greatest end, for the time being, most dangerous development when it acquires, at the very top, a man of strong will, keen insight into the lower motives of human nature, and a grasp of all the elements of his task that enables him steadily to raise those most useful in it and to keep constantly active in the minds of his subordinates on the one hand the hope of gain, and on the other the fear of discipline.

It is not surprising that a man in whom desire is stronger than conscience, and whose foresight is dimmed by the intensity of that desire, should feel that the price exacted by a Boss in undisputed sway over such powerful and highly-organized forces must be paid. Yet it was a monstrous blunder. We have great hope that next week's voting in Brooklyn will prove to Mr. BOODY that it was so, and warn all who think that "thrift may follow fawning" that there are forces, more powerful and enduring than those under the hand of the Boss, which make for the final triumph of the right. The signs are all encouraging. Up to the present year the Boss and his confederates have had, what for a certain time such men always have, the advantage of concentrated greed against the dormant or scattered energies of the honest men. But it is in the very nature of their aims that the greater the success with which they pursue such aims the nearer comes the time when they will arouse overwhelming resistance. They depend solely on the organization of selfishness, and the demands thus created constantly increase in number and strength. When they attain the point where their exactions are felt by the great mass of citizens, whose pockets are emptied and whose moral sense is outraged, so that these will act together, the apparently invincible organization crumbles at the polls, and the Boss is driven out, happy if he may retain his ill-gotten wealth, but stripped of his political power, naked to the contempt of all honorable men. In that day the Boodys of whatever class, who have sought to purchase the gratification of their desires by the sale of their manhood, become the object of the pity of some, the scorn of others, and an instructive lesson to all who are tempted to follow the devious ways that lead to such disaster and disgrace.

THE BALLOT AND INDEPENDENT VOTING.

The men who are responsible for loading the Democratic State ticket with the nomination of MAYNARD are believed to have counted upon the present form of ballot as a hindrance to independent voting. Wherever there is opposition to any regularly nominated candidate of a party the method of voting seems to be looked upon as presenting some difficulty to the voter who would give expression to his actual choice. But it all depends upon his having sufficient earnestness in his choice to take an infinitesimal amount of trouble in the preparation of his ballot.

The case is very plain. The names of the regularly nominated candidates of each party are printed upon one official ballot. Each voter can deposit one such ballot and no more, but he is at liberty to erase any name and write another in its place, to paste any printed name he chooses over that of an objectionable candidate, or to use a complete paster ballot provided for him, sticking it upon the face of any one of the official ballots. This is certainly not a difficult matter for any man who is intelligent enough to exercise discretion in voting at all, and those who are not so rarely show independence under any circumstances.

The disposition to vote independently this year may be said to have three objective points for its exercise. One is the defeat of MAYNARD as an unworthy candidate for the high judicial office for which he has been nominated. Another is the defeat of BOODY and the McLaughlin ring in Brooklyn, and the third is the defeat of the Sheehan machine in Erie County with a view to a restoration of local self-government in the City of Buffalo. MAYNARD'S name will be on all the official ballots which contain the names of the regularly nominated candidates of the Democratic Party, State and local, but it will be easy enough to provide pasters bearing the name of EDWARD T. BARTLETT with which it may be effectually obliterated. No doubt such pasters will be supplied at the polling places throughout the State. Any man who can read well enough to distinguish one name from another would find no difficulty in using such a paster. Any one who will not take the slight trouble which it would entail cannot be very much in earnest in his desire to protest against a bad nomination.

In the case of Brooklyn the matter will be about as simple and easy for those who desire to vote for the reform candidate for Mayor without regard to their choice for other offices. Mr. SCHIEREN'S name will be on the official ballot with those of the Republican candidates for the other offices to be filled, but it will not be in the least necessary for those who wish to vote for him to accept that ticket. It will be just as easy to paste SCHIEREN'S name over BOODY'S as to paste BARTLETT'S over MAYNARD'S. The class of citizens who are interested in municipal reform and the integrity of the Judiciary are certainly intelligent enough, and they ought to be sufficiently in earnest, to take the small amount of trouble and care that is necessary to give effect to their choice of candidates. It lies with them to set at naught the presumption of "machine" politicians who calculate upon the indifference of voters and a disposition to vote one ballot or another perfectly "straight."

In Erie County there will be a little more complication, because candidates for the Legislature are involved, and in some cases there are three candidates for the same office. There can be no official ballot for the independent candidates without having the places for candidates for all the other offices left blank, and therefore their names will not appear on any regular ballot. For such a case, and for all cases where the "mixing" of tickets goes beyond one or two names, over which there is a distinct issue, the paster ballot is available. To provide and distribute that involves some trouble and expense, but in this city it is always done by Tammany, although all its candidates are on one of the regular official ballots, in order to make sure that none of its voters who cannot read go astray. This year it is said that the Democratic managers propose not only to bring the paster ballot into use all over the State, but to provide enough so that any voter who chooses to do so may paste one over each of the official ballots, to preclude the possibility of mistake in depositing one of them. Surely reformers and independents, in a limited field like Erie County, can avail themselves successfully of this device of the politicians, and nobody need vote against his party in the State in order to give effect to his opposition to certain local nominations or to reject some one candidate who is obnoxious. Any citizen who really desires to exercise independence in voting will find no real difficulty in the form of the ballot, and if he uses an intelligent discretion he will vote against such candidates of his own party as he desires to see defeated without seeking to defeat the party itself. Thereby will he make the rebuke for bad nominations most effective.

MR. VANDERBILT IN LACKAWANNA.

The infusion of the conservative Vanderbilt influence into the management of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad is calculated to have a beneficial effect upon the freight-carrying situation, particularly in its relations to the Eastern trunk lines and their Western connections. Mr. W. K. VANDERBILT'S purpose in buying an impressively large quantity of Lackawanna stock was not to aid in building up a great coal combination, as some reports would have it, but rather to insure more perfect harmony between the roads comprising the Trunk Line Association and to cement more closely the relations between the prosperous Lackawanna and the Vanderbilt lines west of Buffalo.

While the policy that has been pursued by President SAMUEL SLOAN of the Lackawanna Road has not been lacking in the kind of conservatism that marks prudent and successful management, there has been a spirit of aggressiveness manifested, from time to time, that has made Lackawanna an uncertain quantity in the Trunk Line Association. The seeming indifference of that railroad company to compacts and rate schedules, originally designed to be binding on all of the trunk lines, has caused no little vexation and friction in the general field of railroad traffic.

It was chiefly to eliminate this disquieting element from the trunk line situation that Mr. VANDERBILT determined to obtain a voice in the Lackawanna management. By becoming the largest individual holder of the stock he not only secures an influential voice in the management, but he draws to his support other large interests which, with his own holdings, will give him the dominant voice in shaping the future policy of the company. This is a consummation that gives much satisfaction to railroad managers who have an abiding faith in harmony of action and stability of rates.

One railroad company that probably will not be pleased with the proposed change in the policy of the Lackawanna is the Grand Trunk, a Canadian corporation which has succeeded in exciting numerous animosities on the part of railroads in this country. Only a little while ago the VANDERBILTS gave expression to their dissatisfaction with Grand Trunk methods by discontinuing the relations between the Chicago and Grand Trunk and the West Shore Road. In the future the Lackawanna will doubtless have less to do with the Grand Trunk, while its traffic relations with the Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate will become more intimate. The Lackawanna certainly ought to be able to divert a large volume of freight tonnage over the Nickel Plate, which is its natural Western connection at Buffalo.

The coal situation in the East is likely to be greatly improved in consequence of this change in the control of Lackawanna. The large blocks of Lackawanna stock which are owned individually by the Jersey Central people are pledged to support Mr. VANDERBILT, and the consequent union of Lackawanna and Jersey Central interests with the broader interests of the VANDERBILTS cannot fail to be mutually advantageous. Such a union also ought to operate favorably upon the question of greater stability in coal rates.

ABOUT TIN PLATE.

In the latest issue of the *Iron Age* the price of the standard grade of tin plate in this market is reported to be $5.40 per box. In the same issue the price of this grade of tin plate at Liverpool, free on board for shipment, is reported by cable to be from $2.79 to $2.85 per box. The duty on a box of this tin plate, weighing 108 pounds, is $2.37. It will be seen that the price in this market exceeds by at least 18 cents the price in Liverpool with the duty added, and that the duty of 2 2-10 cents per pound is equivalent to an ad valorem rate of 83 per cent.

The consumer who buys tin plate now in this market pays the Liverpool price, which is from $2.79 to $2.85, then pays the duty, which is $2.37, and adds from 18 to 24 cents per box for freight charges and importer's profits.

In its report of the markets, *Tin and Terne*, the organ of the Tin Plate Manufacturers' Association, said, on the 5th inst.: "Prices are getting down toward the lowest point ever reached in this country for foreign plates." There was no foundation for that assertion. The price now, as we have said, is $5.40, as reported by the leading trade journals. This exceeds by 26 per cent. the average price for the year 1886, and by 23 per cent. the average for the five years immediately preceding the year of the passage of the McKinley tariff. The average was $4.27 for the year 1886, and for the five years ending with 1889 it was $4.36.

We have been unable to find trade quotations of the prices of domestic tin plate except in the columns of this organ of the association, *Tin and Terne*, which publishes the price lists of five manufacturers. We have compared with the price of the imported tin plate—Bessemer steel, coke finish, IC, 14x20, full weight—the prices of the domestic tin plate of the corresponding denomination and size as published in that journal. The lowest price quoted for one factory is $6.75; for another the price ranges between $6 and $9; for the third prices are $6.25 and $9; for the fourth the lowest price is $5.75 and the highest $8.25, and the fifth concern offers three brands at $5.75, $6.25, and $6.75, respectively.

It will be noticed that the lowest of these prices exceeds by 35 cents a box the price of foreign tin plate in this market, although the price of this imported tin plate includes a tariff tax of $2.37. It should not be overlooked that the prices we have quoted are taken from the official organ of Mr. CRONEMEYER'S association.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

In the piping times of peace promotion is proverbially slow; and yet, thanks to the retirement system, with its age list and disability list, and to other causes, it is never quite stagnant. Just now it promises activity, as the approaching retirements of Adjt. Gen. WILLIAMS and Brig. Gen. CARLIN will set the current in motion.

For the vacancy in the former case the most prominent candidates are the senior Assistant Adjutant Generals, Col. G. D. RUGGLES and Col. T. M. VINCENT, and probably one of the two will carry off the prize. Both are competent officers, with good war records, the former the senior in rank, and the latter, with a little longer service to his credit, having graduated at the academy in 1853, two years the earlier. They retire for age not far from the same time, Col. RUGGLES in 1897, and Col. VINCENT in the latter part of 1896.

The candidates for Gen. CARLIN'S vacancy are far more numerous. The six highest in rank are infantry Colonels—SHAFTER of the First, OTIS of the Twentieth, BLUNT of the Sixteenth, SWAINE of the Twenty-second, MERRIAM of the Seventh, and BLISS of the Twenty-fourth. Here, also, ability and fine war records are abundant, and several of these officers, notably, perhaps, Cols. SHAFTER, OTIS, and SWAINE, have been mentioned for previous vacancies in the grade of Brigadier General. Col. BLUNT retires earliest—next year—with Col. SWAINE following in 1895; whereas Col. SHAFTER and Col. BLISS reach the statute age of sixty-four only in 1899, and Cols. MERRIAM and OTIS only in 1901 and 1902, respectively. Following them in relative rank comes a cavalry commander, Col. FORSYTH, well known in the final Virginia campaign of the civil war, who retires in 1898. The ranking artillery officer is Col. CLOSSON, Fourth Artillery, who is fourteenth on the relative list of regimental commanders, and retires in 1896. But to exhaust the possible candidates we might have to name the greater part of the forty Colonels of the line.

The promotions thus to result will mean, of course, an upward step in every grade below, with the appointment of a new Major also for the Adjutant General's Department. One vacancy in that department has already for some time existed, and hence the appointment of two Majors from the line will in turn allow further advances in the lower grades of the latter. With a vacant Captaincy existing also in the Quartermaster's Department, all this makes quite a prospective "flow" in promotions. But there is another current series of advancements that possess a public as well as personal interest. It is that of the six non-commissioned officers who, having successfully passed their examinations at Fort Leavenworth, are now to be made Second Lieutenants. They include a Sergeant Major, a First Sergeant, two Sergeants, and two Corporals. It is of the highest importance that the path from the ranks to the shoulder straps should be kept open and reasonably broad, since an additional stimulus is thereby given, not only to ambition, study, and soldierly conduct, but to the recruiting of good material for the army.

After these six candidates have been commissioned, there will still remain so many vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant that a few appointments to it are likely to be made from civil life. Indeed, one seems already pretty sure and several others are probable. President CLEVELAND in his former term made but one such appointment, if we rightly remember, and the necessity of reserving places enough for the class that graduates next year at West Point may prevent the filling of any vacancies that have occurred since July 1. But even then there would be a few places at the disposal of the Secretary of War, to whom the President has given the charge of this matter.

There is some ground for believing that there may be opened during the Winter session of Congress a much more important source of promotion. For a long time efforts have been made, as is well known, to so reorganize the artillery and infantry as to secure this end. The difficulty of doing so without causing a considerable additional expense has often defeated or deferred these plans, but in the last Congress an ingenious scheme was framed for avoiding that objection. It will undoubtedly be renewed, and perhaps be modified so as to be more acceptable; and should it be successful the resulting promotions would be as memorable as those that were brought about by the legislation that allowed the transfer of retired officers from the disability to the age list.

NUGGETS.

—Little Ethel (at her arithmetic lesson)—What's a "quotient"?

Little Johnny—It's what you get by dividing one number by another.

"Oh, it's the answer, is it?"

"Yes."

"Then why don't they call it the answer?"

"Cause that word is too easy to remember."—Good News.

—How many a simple truth is explained by the preacher until it is obscured to the common understanding as thoroughly as was the word "network" by the definition of it in Johnson's Dictionary as "anything reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections."—Chicago Standard.

—Out in Washington they have smart bears. One story teller tells us of "a bear which stood down by a waterfall and caught fish and threw them up the bank to another bear, which guarded them until they had enough for a dinner, when the two united in a square meal."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WAS LIKE A GREAT STAGE

ALL THE WORLD ACTED ON THE SUNDAY TIMES'S PAGES.

Thus Proving the Truth of the Prose in Poet Alfred de Vigny's "Journal"—Nothing that Was Worth Seeing Was Missing—The Actors Crowded Every One of the Twenty-four Pages—Dropping Figure of Speech, The Sunday Times Was a Complete Newspaper.

Among many remarkable passages in the recently published "journal" of Alfred de Vigny is one in which he calls attention to a certain resemblance, in that they appeal to and satisfy the same mental hunger, between the modern newspaper and the theatre.

"The desire to see things," he says, "is universal. If men could build a stage so vast that on it they could see repeated all that has been going on in the world, all that the great and the celebrated of every type are doing, they would be transported with joy. It was this passion that created the theatre; but the theatre speaks only of the past, or if it makes reference to the present, does so only obliquely. So there was need of a stage on which, each morning, everybody notable in any possible way should play again his part of the night before, and each evening that of the preceding day; of a theatre where unlimited thousands might enter, where the eyes of a whole people might attentively regard the same scene, at the same moment, and all this without being obliged to even leave the breakfast table. This theatre has been made; it is the newspaper.

"Upon its boards come Kings and proletarians alike. Actors, be on your guard! All your gestures are remarked and counted; the world has its eyes on you. Applause is rare and murmurs of disapproval frequent. Change the scenes quickly, for any one of them grows shabby in a day, and fortunate is the player who for a longer time than that can hold his place against the eager claim made for it by another celebrity from some other corner of the world."

Then the poet has something to say about the editor, in whom he sees the director of this mighty play, with power to select certain portions for more detailed presentation than the others and to emphasize one part more than others, but this portion of the similitude is not available for present purposes. The other is, and no better illustration of its accuracy could be selected than yesterday's Times. Its twenty-four broad pages were the planks of a mighty stage, on which an act, one day long, in the world's drama was played—a wonderfully composite drama, now grim tragedy, now screaming farce, high comedy and low, with the world's population for actors, every role what the critics call a "creation."

There was even an admission fee—5 cents!—nor were the advertisements wholly out of keeping with the idea of the theatre, for not a few people can remember drop curtains that extolled wares of various kinds; it is not impossible that such curtains are still in existence, right here in New-York, for the city has theatres more remote, so far as the average New-Yorker is concerned, than those of Japan, with which many New-Yorkers are familiar, and in them linger all the customs of the long ago.

It is well, however, for introductions to be modestly short, so this one shall come to an even now not too timely end, and a review of what was presented for the instruction and amusement of those who attended yesterday's representation shall begin at once.

First came a murder, so horrible, so destitute of even the palliation of passion, so calculated to inspire a shuddering sense of helplessness, that to treat it as the illustration of a poet's figure is possible only because the thoughts of real poets are always serious, never trivial. Whoever read The Times knew more about Mayor Harrison's death than if he had seen the deed committed, knew as well how he looked, knew his virtues, and even his faults, and felt personally the sensation of shock and fear he would have had if chance had placed him in Chicago Saturday evening. A whole page was none too much to give this event, for the fatal had made Carter Harrison a figure known to representatives of every quarter of the world.

Fortunately, such events gain prominence from this rarity, and in all the scenes that followed nothing similar had place. They were as different from it as Mr. Macy's advertisement of silks and linens, not all of them pleasant, to be sure, for some were sad and some were shameful, but at least all were different.

The first of them showed how a trusted employe had robbed the Continental Bank. Close to it in the meaning of "registration of voters," as the phrase is understood on Coney Island, was defined, and the flight of ships back and forth over the sea was shown, while there were reminders of Oriental things to be bought at the Japanese Fair in Twenty-second Street, of the furniture offered by Flint eight streets to the southward, of hygienic underwear marked "Jaros," and of a big glove sale on Broadway.

Then Seth Low and Mr. Gaynor made speeches long and eloquent, containing more of the "specific charges" for which Mayor Boody was rash enough to ask not long ago. Many people heard the speeches delivered; more read them, which comes to the same thing. Alfred de Vigny thinks this is killing the art of oratory. Possibly, but at any rate it isn't killing the art of getting facts before the people. Looking across the page, one could see the college boys hard at work playing football, could see guideposts pointing to a score of good hotels, and could interview Nicoll the tailor on why he has reduced his prices.

Scene four introduced the men for whom "we" is a pronoun of the singular number, and they discussed many topics with a due sense of the responsibility incident to so rare a privilege. They gave up part of their page to the representative from Washington, who had replaced his gloomy visage of the preceding Sunday with one covered with content. Unconditional repeal, he said, was now a matter of only a few hours.

Enter Mr. Croker. A man of strenuous personality is always interesting, and his long talk with a reporter for The Times was worth hearing, and his definition of a "Mugwump" as "a man who votes against somebody and not for anybody" had a neatness about it that doubtless made every hearer smile—even those who knew it was not true. A Brazilian diplomat buying big ships and big guns gave a touch of melodrama not too serious; some weddings added sentimental value, and a picture of Wall Street, full of animation, completed this picture.

Two "drop curtains," covered with short advertisements, were then presented. To read them proved the "domestic service problem" to be a myth, for here were servants without number eager for employment, every one of them "competent" or "first-class" or "experienced," all well recommended, and not one of them objecting to the country or anything else. Equally sure of merit were the theatrical announcements that also had a place on the second "drop." Evidently criticism will mean laudation this week.

Collector Kilbreth dining with the Democratic Club, the Czar writing a nice letter to President Carnot, and a symmetrical array of registered voters next divided attention with men who talked strictly business—B. Altman & Co. about dresses and rugs, Ehrich Brothers about laces of all varieties, Daniell & Sons about silk in all its forms, De Graaf & Taylor about furniture of high grade, F. Booss & Brother about exclusive designs for fur garments, and others—but the play must hasten.

Hearn claimed attention, starting with a remark about good wine and bushes, but soon drifting to topics like curtains and blankets, and clothes for boys. Glass from abroad received attention from Higgins and Seiter; Altman had a little more to say, this time about velvet; the Brockway furniture sale received comment, and Hilton, Hughes & Co. recited a long piece about rugs and tapestry and furniture. Mr. "Fritz" Emmet proved his histrionic claims in a hastily improvised divorce court in close proximity, and from Morocco came picturesque Riffians with an old-time clash of crescent against cross.

No burden grows heavy more quickly than a "figure of speech." The theatrical similitude has become exceedingly weighty—too weighty to be carried any further. The rest of the paper, therefore, shall be allowed to tell its story in a simpler way.

It began with a story, profusely illustrated, about the old John Street Church, where was celebrated yesterday the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of Methodism's foundation in America, and the one hundred and twenty-fifth of the church. A lot more about the football games had place close by, with Arnheim and Vantine to bridge the space between—the one with overcoats as a subject for discussion, and the other properly enthusiastic in regard to Japanese vases and plaques.

The realm of real estate came next. The outlook is better than it has been for these people, it appeared from the column of review and forecast that preceded the advertisements of property for sale. A corner was found here for Admiral Stanton's excuse for saluting the vivacious Mello, another held the announcements of church services, while Arnold, Constable & Co. found a place to describe fierce fur rugs, and Vantine spoke again, this time about carpets, Chinese and Indian.

The twelfth page was Brooklyn's. Some illustrations that illustrated were prominent, showing saloons close to public schools, illegal, of course, but that doesn't count in Brooklyn. The "White Caps" of that unfortunate town do count—their malodorous gains—and how they prey on corporations was told at length, as was the panic into which the machine men over there have at last fallen. The advertisements of Cowperthwait, of Journeay & Burnham, and of Liebmann Brothers alone corrected the impression the page might otherwise have given by showing that honest business is still conducted in McLaughlinville.

The huge guns soon to defend our coasts were illustrated and described as the next page's feature. Those coasts, so far as known, are not especially menaced, but then big guns make pretty playthings for a nation in time of peace, and in case of improbable need would be decidedly useful. A cable dispatch from Berlin detailing affairs Teutonic carried the reader to affairs local and social. Just why "society's" doings are more "social" than other human affairs it might be difficult to tell—as difficult as to explain why "society" means what it does. There are words enough, however; there's no use making trouble because two of them have gone astray. It's better to turn the page and read—

All about the renewed activity in the stock market. It was all to be found on the fourteenth page—figures in rank and file, vibrant with interest, glowing cheerfully for the bulls, somewhat lurid for the bears.

Weighty financial advertisements started the following page, with those of schools and teachers near by—and yet "separate room" is a conspicuous placard on a Ninth Avenue storage warehouse, to the daily shocking of people in the elevated trains. The vaccination of telephone maids made another column, with "Ouch!" and "Oh!" and grave market reports brought the page to decorous endings.

The next carried the weekly letter from Harold Frederic, with the iniquitous little war in South Africa as the principal topic, Hudson County's "ring" also received vehement attention, there was a third installment of football and some railroad news, while larger type told of Altman's blankets and trimmings, of artistically-designed furniture offered by R. J. Horner & Co., and of the fine dresses Deutsch & Co. will make for $35.

Only two-thirds of the paper have been reviewed. The last third, with unabated energy took up the story of the day. First it gave more than half a page to Hilton, Hughes & Co., who promised their patrons a memorable week, replete with bargains in every department of the great store. Below this were two pictures, each with accompanying descriptions, one about the treasures in the museum on Governors Island, the other about a curious old church in Delaware. A promising scheme to help the poor was also detailed.

The page for convenience called "The Woman's Page" came next. First on it came an illustrated article on orchids. The always admirable "Point of View" column followed, women's clubs received attention, the story of the first woman rabbi was told—a picture of her let The Times's readers see how she looks—and all about the Autumn fashions was told. A. Jaeckel had a little fur advertisement on the page, and an auction sale of Oriental rugs and carpets that is to take place this week had a big one.

Things theatrical and musical covered most of the nineteenth page. "E. A. D." noted the retirement of a failure, "The Younger Son," and the continuance of a success, Mr. Mansfield's as Shylock. The week's musical doings seem to have been mostly in foreign lands. These two departments left room only for another contribution to the "Business Men of New-York" series. Mr. Isidor Straus was the subject of this one, and his career, a typical American one, was told with skill and appreciation.

Then came one of Raymond de l'Epee's remarkable articles. In this one, which was worthy to rank with that in which he described Coney Island, the vigorous and picturesque writer whose pen translates his name by becoming, now and then, a veritable sword, cut deep into an outrageous system, that of naturalization as conducted in Brooklyn. Beside this scene of official insolence and guilt was, in quaint contrast, a long article on misty psychic explorations into the Just Beyond and a picture of life in Cedar Keys, Fla., which place, apparently, is about as uninhabitable as Brooklyn.

The November stars, news about the National Guard, a picture and description of another big office building New-York is to have, with a story about a Bahama hurricane, covered most of the twenty-first page, poetry, fiction, and excerpts from the magazines and reviews occupied most of the next, and book reviews were prominent on the twenty-third. Most noticeable here was an article on William James Linton, a great man, appreciatively described amid his chosen and congenial surroundings by one who knows how such description should be done. New-Haven, it seems, hasn't yet made Mr. Linton's acquaintance. The rest of the world has. New-Haven had better hurry up, or it will be too late. Mr. Linton is an old man.

A better article—one written with more journalistic skill or for a more urgent purpose—never appeared in a New-York newspaper than that which filled the paper's last page. Simplicity and vigor were its equal and equally admirable characteristics. In it fact followed fact in irresistible sequence. Whoever read the seven columns must have shared the righteous indignation that had inspired their writer, for before him, as vividly and plainly as it had appeared to that writer's eyes, was revealed a State's disgrace, the plague-spot of a Nation—Gloucester.

In the face of such an exposure, it is morally impossible for Gloucester of to-day to long continue; its "Duke" becomes impossible, a man not hunted, but hunted down.

So The Sunday Times ended, so this act in the world-play came to its finish. Alfred de Vigny was right—the newspaper is a theatre.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Mr. George W. Cable has been lecturing recently in San Francisco. In conversation with a newspaper man there the other day, he said that he thought the modern magazine presented the most encouraging indication of the maturing literary taste of the country, but in consequence of their great cost their number has not kept pace with the literary product. This, naturally, he looks upon as a misfortune to

CLARION CALLS TO VOTERS

URGED TO GIVE A DEATH BLOW TO THE BROOKLYN RING.

PREACHERS TELL CITIZENS THEIR DUTY.

Evils of "Machine" Rule Shown and the Remedy Made Clear.

BALLOT A SACRED SAFEGUARD.

The Rev. Cortland Myers Fearlessly Attacks the Ring and Its Boss—"How to Vote" the Subject of His Discourse Before an Audience that Filled the Great Academy of Music—Party Lines Must be Ignored in the Fight to Save Brooklyn from Disgraceful Bondage—"Worst Governed, Worst Robbed, Worst Kept City in This State," Says the Rev. Dr. Nies—"Partisanship Should Yield to Principle," Declares the Rev. Mr. Makely—Men Who Vote for Dishonest Officials Must Not Complain if Public Money Is Misappropriated, He Adds—Other Ringing Sermons.

Brooklyn pulpits rang again yesterday with denunciations of the ring which for years has been preying upon the morality and the Treasury of the City of Churches.

Many preachers, who from the first have been most active in their efforts to reclaim the city from the clutches of the evil horde that is bending all its efforts to wrecking and ruining it, again denounced the iniquities of the "machine," and presented to their congregations an array of facts against which no honest man can argue.

There were others whose voices had not previously been heard, but the forceful soundness of their denunciation, the logic of their conclusions, and the excellence of their advice showed their silence had been but preparation which made their speech all the more effective.

The Brooklyn Ring has now against it nearly every pastor in the city. Vigorously they are denouncing its corruption, and well may the ringsters tremble at the scathing rebukes which have thus far been heaped upon them.

Large congregations yesterday, as on previous Sundays, attended all the churches in which the moral, financial, and intellectual curse of Brooklyn was the preachers' topic. The men of the Gospel spoke with an earnestness born of their great subject, and they had the closest of attention.

It is plain to be seen that all through the city there is a moral revolt. The churches are aroused. The power of religion and sacred eloquence is arrayed against the domination of the Ring. And the ringsters see their danger and are sore afraid.

DUTY TO VOTE IS IMPERATIVE.

The Rev. Cortland Myers Pleads for the Overthrow of the Ring.

"Does it not interest you to know that the government of your city is in the control of a machine, with the lever in a hand that draws its life-blood from the blackened heart of a conscienceless boss, who prays before the devil's throne and ignores the God of heaven?"

This startling query was addressed by the Rev. Cortland Myers of the First Baptist Church, yesterday morning, to a congregation that almost filled the great Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

It came in the course of an impassioned sermon against the ring. The subject was, "How to Vote," and throughout his clear, forcible appeal against municipal corruption, Mr. Myers spoke with all the fervor and vividness which has caused him to attract thousands to his services twice every Sunday.

"Does it not interest you," he asked again, "when the city debt is growing faster than Jonah's gourd, and the rate of taxation is destroying the value of property, while the city thieves are holding your safe key and are taking just as much as they want while you are sound asleep in your office chair?

"Does not the sacrifice of health make any difference to you, my hearer? If the Inspectors in that important municipal department are low, pothouse politicians, without brains and without conscience, willing to murder their fellow-man instead of saving him, are your interests unaffected?

"Is it of no import to you that paupers are made millionaires in a day by entering the ring of professional criminals and city frauds?

"Why do you take a poisonous toadstool, grown in a night, for a mushroom? When the education of the incoming host of American kings is left in the hands of ignorant politicians and whisky-soaked rum sellers, and men take charge of the education of a city who, in some cases, are unable to read and write, a cloud is thrown across your sky black with thunder and vivid with lightning.

"What do you say to thirty of your officers being indicted in a single year for grave malfeasance?

"When criminal houses flourish because of official complicity with vice, and moral character is stained with deepest dye, where is your interest?

"Does it not make any difference to you and your home and your church and your God, that every facility is offered for the corruption of youth, and intemperance is making very river beds of your streets, running deep with the tears of sorrow, bitter with woe? The outlet of that stream is the pit of the abyss. Its source is in the City Hall.

"I care not in whichever party such a state exists, it is damnable to the last degree, and Almighty God will hold us responsible for our share in it.

"To give the flag of liberty to a nation, and the picture of a republic to a world, your ancestors were undaunted by forest or stream, by musketry or hunger, by blood or death. They fought with sublimest courage and grandest purpose for the overthrow of monarchy, the freedom of man, and the Government of the people, for the people, and by the people. Life itself was not dear to the men who followed Washington from the old elm at Cambridge to the Nation's capital; from prophesied defeat to magnificent victory; from oppression to the placing of a granite block in that beautiful building where some day shall assemble the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

"For the salvation of those silver stars and crimson bars, your fathers and brothers and husbands and sons and friends—yes, some of you yourselves—heard the thunders of a Fredericksburg and the cries of an Antietam, saw the carnage of a Wilderness, and the slaughter of a Lookout Mountain, stood the fire of a Gettysburg for days in the time of a Nation's most imminent peril. The clock never struck hours of greater import in our history, and every heart in the continent stopped beating, but when the smoke of battle cleared away, the most beautiful national emblem in the world still gave itself to the breezes, and the entire planet saw written along the lines of the red, Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.'

"The sister worlds in their courses paused to read it, and the angels around the throne set it to sweetest music. Such the shining glory, such the stupendous cost. Shall we not prize it?

"At this very moment there is another flag upon another Lookout Mountain. Shall we not be men enough to tear it down and place the one standard on every mountain-top from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific slope; from the Inland seas to the Gulf? This hour demands patriotism as deep in the souls of men as ever in the history of this Republic. The call is loud and clear for men of conviction, men of courage, men of God. Before us in national life and State life and municipal life there are problems of gravest import and the summons to duty is thundering in the ear of every true man.

"The sun never shone upon a more beautiful city than your city—the city of homes, the city of churches, the city of parks, the city of health, the city of culture, the city of possibility. But open-eyed men cannot fail to see startling perils, and open-eared men cannot fail to hear the call to noblest action.

"A nut once saved the life of a German Count. A plot had been laid to murder him, but the murderer stepped upon the nut, and its loud crack wakened his victim. The nut has cracked with us, and our citizen kings should awake. I am not here as a partisan. I am here as a prophet. Nathan's business is to condemn the ruler David's sin. John the Baptist's business is to condemn the ruler Herod's sin. The preacher's business everywhere is to condemn sin everywhere.

"I am here not to speak in behalf of any party, but to speak in behalf of the kingdom of Christ, to speed that day when all kingdoms shall be laid at His feet and all crowns shall be given to Him, and all scepters placed in His hand, and Brooklyn shall become a part of the redeemed world.

"The question of government has always been difficult of solution, and it is not strange that Moses heeded the warning to be careful who should be selected for rulers.

"At this hour it is necessary for us to hear the same warning and to heed it.

"First, vote.

"The two great evils in our Government are ignorance and laziness. In one is six and in the other is a half-dozen. In danger one is twenty and the other a score. Every American citizen is a King, and he is unworthy of his royalty the moment he lays down the scepter. With liberty comes responsibility, and the free man must bear it. Every citizen of this Commonwealth is a sharer of its sin, unless he has done all in his power to prevent the course of that sin. He cannot say that the office holder has done it. He has done it if he supports the office holder. No member of a business corporation can be free from the dishonesty and fraud of that company unless he has fought to the bitter end against its policy. If there are ten men in the combination he has one-tenth of the responsibility. If there are 1,000,000 citizens in your city you have one-one-millionth part of the burden to bear.

"The evil of our Government rests largely upon the shoulders of the men who take no interest in it; not interest enough to cast a vote. The ballot box is the Nation's ark of the covenant. Cursed be the man who lays hand upon it to injure it. Cursed be the other man who does not hold it sacred enough to protect it from injury. If you are obliged to put on your old clothes to do it, crowd through that great unwashed throng and do your sacred duty.

"If compelled to do so, buy a bottle of the sweetest perfume and hold it to your nostrils. It will be the best investment of money you ever made in your life. If you have to take money you meant for the contribution box to do it, take it. Do not treat as a light thing a blood-bought privilege. There is no royal road to good government, only across the eternal granite of right and duty.

"The moment we say it is no use to vote, we say that the Democratic form of government is a failure, and we place the blackest stigma upon this great Nation. If a man is too busy to vote, he is his own worst enemy and unworthy of citizenship upon an island of savages.

"There was an important election in New-York City some time ago. Three miles of brownstone fronts on Fifth Avenue furnished twenty-eight votes. But not one man from the alleys and the tenements was missing, and many of them thought themselves worthy to vote twice. Some one has said the mediæval sovereign hired a fellow to be his fool, but the popular sovereign often hires the fellow to be his master, and he is his own fool.

"Vote intelligently.

"The monster of ignorance has come out of the forest and is stalking through our cities, and upon every square foot of the continent his footprints are found. Lack of intelligence is a mighty foe to the ballot box and republican institutions. The more intelligent a man is the better qualified he is to vote. In one sense, all men are not equal. I will not insult you by saying that the ignorant, vicious scamp is your equal. Here is the evil.

"You have studied our government and its needs. You cast your vote with brain and conscience behind it. The very next man to you will cast his vote soaked in ignorance and black with fraud. It exactly balances yours. No man should have a right to cast a ballot who at least cannot read the Constitution of the United States and the platform upon which he stands, and write his own name and add up the stealings of the boss.

"Every true citizen should acquaint himself with the Government under which he lives. He should know its good qualities and not ignore its bad ones. He should understand its needs and its dangers. There should be found in his knowledge some of the facts of history and the trials of different forms of government in the world. Just so far as possible, every citizen should be a statesman.

"Side by side with the casting of the ballot is the necessity of knowing what ballot is cast, a lesson for every man in our Commonwealth, and a lesson that hundreds and thousands of the ignorant voters ought to be compelled to learn.

"It is a shame, a burning shame, when the City Government falls into the hands of ignorance, and the mob majority rules the day. May we learn to place a premium upon intelligence and a penalty upon ignorance. You go to the station to take the night express, and it stands ready to plunge through the darkness at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The old monster, throbbing with life, speeds into the dark midnight, past sleeping hamlets and silent forests and uninhabited plains, waking the very silence with its mighty rumble and roar. The train moves smoothly and swiftly to its destination. The quick eye of the engineer is always running down the track. His steady hand is on the throttle. His ready brain tells every signal in an instant. He will take it safe to the station.

"On this train of our Commonwealth are our homes, our churches, our business, our comfort, our happiness, our wives, our children, and the glory of God. Every voter is an engineer. May his eye be down the track, his hand on the throttle, and his brain as clear as crystal.

"Vote from principle.

"The man who votes for party loves God less that he does his party. The man who votes from principle angels will present with a diamond-studded sceptre and call him king. Parties are necessary, but they are not infallible, and a man may not be standing on the foundation of right when he stands first, last, and always by party. There are men who would vote the Democratic ticket if the sword in the hand of the Angel Gabriel should sever their right hand from their bodies when they cast the ballot. There are men who would vote the Republican ticket if a messenger from the most high God appeared face to face with them and told them not to do it.

"One of your voters said this last week: That he would vote the Democratic ticket if the devil himself came up out of hell as the candidate for Mayor. They ought to send that man to State prison for the rest of his natural life for treason greater than ever rested in the heart of a Benedict Arnold. Many a man votes at every election through his entire life for a certain party ticket and never knows why he does it, only because his father did it and because his grandfather did it. If the man at the head of that ticket was first cousin to the politician who destroyed the Garden of Eden he would vote it. He does not know enough to make the distinction between a snake and a man. The grandfather Democrat and the great-grandfather Republican is about the weakest jellyfish specimen the world ever carried.

"The man who sells his vote or allows another man to steal his manhood is as weak as he is wicked. Any interference on the part of employer or corporation with their employes' vote rests under a chosen curse, and the clouds of heaven will break some day with a thunderstorm and lightning flash above their heads.

"God speed that day! Every man has the God-given, blood-bought right to vote as an educated conscience dictates. Destroy it not! If you do you destroy the foundation of the greatest Nation on the planet.

"This is a part of the slavery of American politics.

"Down with the boss and his bloody lash. We need a William Lloyd Garrison in the streets of Boston and the streets of Brooklyn, and the streets of every city on the continent, and a shot from Sumter must be heard."

At the conclusion of his sermon, Mr. Myers made a pointed reference to the Democratic candidate for the Court of Appeals, whose nomination has evinced such general condemnation.

"Vote for God and the right," said the preacher. "Allow no criminal's name to be on your ticket. Scratch the name which stands for lawlessness with blackest ink, even though that name be of the Judge of the highest court, who ought to make laws instead of break them.

"Do not allow high-toned crime to be varnished, nor grand iniquity to be veneered. A Judge may be as bad as the small villain whom he sentences. His stealing is of the same quality as that of the thief who goes to the penitentiary."

"WORST GOVERNED, WORST ROBBED."

Brooklyn's Sad Condition as Pictured by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Nies.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Nies, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Chrysostom, Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street, preached a vigorous sermon yesterday morning on the ring brigandage and the duty of voting citizens. Dr. Nies, who is son-in-law to Alexander B. Orr, as a rule refrains from sermons of the so-called "popular" type. As he explained in his discourse, however, he considers the crisis in Brooklyn's municipal affairs as being of so grave a nature as to warrant a departure from his usual methods. Subsequent to the sermon he spoke of the work of The New-York Times in terms of praise and gratitude.

The rector took for his text part of the twelfth verse of the Epistle of Jude: "These are spots.' In his address he said:

"This Epistle of Jude was mainly directed against certain evil men who by their conduct were setting bad examples and by their teaching were sowing seed which threatened great danger to the future of the Church.

"False doctrine usually has its seed in evil living. Let the people of this or of any State become habitual frequenters of saloons or habitual Sabbath breakers or habitual ignorers of wrongdoing, and it will not be long before the laws will be changed so as to favor these things.

"'These are spots in your feasts of charity,' exclaims St. Jude, 'hidden rocks, barely covered by the sea, a source of shame and a source of danger.'

"Brethren, the time is opportune for the preacher to make an application of these words to Christians, not merely as members of the Church, but as citizens.

"Christian doctrine, as taught by Christ and His disciples, was pure and true and wholesome, but as corrupted by the false teaching of wicked men it poisoned every source of morality and spirituality. So the grand principles of universal equality before the law and universal suffrage, of the autonomy of the nations and States and cities, as these were taught and held by our forefathers, are true and good and fully calculated to bring prosperity, happiness, and long life to the American people. But as these doctrines have been distorted and corrupted by the shameless avarice and organized brigandage which have been introduced into every branch of politics they have become a source of danger so great as to lead honest patriots almost to question the wisdom of the founders of this Republic.

"There was a time when politics and patriotism walked hand in hand, when the representatives of the people held as a sacred trust the powers conferred upon them.

"Can we say that such is still the fact when a billion-dollar Congress squanders the resources of this Nation; when legislative acts bring the business of this land to the verge of ruin, and cause suffering and privation to millions of honest toilers; when a Senate filibusters two months over the passage of an act which the whole country demands as the only possible measure of relief; when a Judge who has been proved a criminal becomes a candidate for high judicial honors?

"Practical politics mean politics for money, not principle, and these prevail exclusively in our cities. Let us no longer be deluded by the jargon of the parties. It is used as a snare to catch the ignorant voter. A city is a concern, and needs to be managed on business principles alone. The laws which govern the State of New-York and the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn are good and sufficient. But alien elements have entered these cities and corrupted them with their base motives and methods.

"The ring of Brooklyn is rapidly establishing itself upon a firm foundation. Unless we wake up to our danger it will soon be too late. The remedy is still in our hands. Let us not fail to use it. This city is at the present day, in spite of what was said by a certain preacher last week, the worst-governed, worst-robbed, worst-kept city in this State. While its taxes are so high that the holding of real estate is altogether unprofitable, it has been brought to the verge of bankruptcy by its immense debt, due to incompetency and dishonesty. It therefore becomes the duty of every citizen to do his utmost by his influence and his vote to break the power of the organized pilferers of this fair city. These are spots in our Government which disfigure, hidden rocks upon which all the fame and glory of our past will shipwreck unless they are soon removed."

REMEDY WITH GOOD CITIZENS.

They Can, Mr. Makely Says, Save Their City from Evil and Corruption.

The Cumberland Street Presbyterian Church was crowded last evening when the pastor, the Rev. G. N. Makely, preached on the duties of citizens.

"As civil government is a divine institution," said Mr. Makely, "ministers have no right to apologize for preaching on the subject. It is just as much their duty as to preach on the divinely-instituted family relation. As civil government is a divine institution, politics should not be left entirely in the hands of corrupt and ungodly men. Christians, even more than other men, should be intensely interested and active in politics.

"Under our Government political power is in the hands of the people. In a monarchy or aristocracy, the civil authority is in the hands of one or more officials perpetuated by succession, and the people are subjects. In our Government the people hold the God-given power, and the officials whom they elect are not masters, but servants, appointed by the people to execute the will of the people, and the people are sovereign. Officials have no authority except what is delegated to them by the people. In a monarchy subjects have a right to petition their sovereign. We have a right to demand of our officials, and if they refuse to heed, or if they abuse their trust, we can supersede them by others at the next election. When popular voice demands the closing of the Columbian Exposition on Sunday, the civil officers are in duty bound to close it. If popular voice demands that the laws of New-York State shall be observed, then the public officials are bound to prohibit prize fighting at Coney Island and everywhere else in the State. In this case the demands of the people ought not to be necessary, for the officials, at their inauguration, swore that they would maintain the laws. If popular sentiment should demand the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, the officials would be bound to execute their will. If an official resists the popular demand, he knows that he resists the power that holds him in office. But he does not always realize that if he resists the demand of moral citizens he resists the power of God, and God will punish him. Citizens, the power is in your hands; it is not in rings; they can operate only by your consent. The power is yours, and you are responsible to God for its exercise.

"Having the God-given power, it is the sacred duty of the citizens of New-York State, and especially of Brooklyn, to vote prize fights at Coney Island. The fact that Christians will not witness them is no reason why they should permit them. Christians are not perfect. A man may commit sins, great sins, and still be a Christian. But there are some sins of which no Christian can be guilty. A man whose nature is so depraved that he can feast his eyes (as the vulture feasts on carrion) on the cruel Roman gladiatorial exhibitions and Spanish bull fights, and the still more cruel and inhuman and disgusting prize fights, is not a Christian. No Christian will witness the fights, no honorable man will witness them, no man of moral character will witness them, and no lady will witness them. Still, they should be prohibited. Will the citizens of Brooklyn consent to make their back yard a dumping place for the moral filth and rottenness of the world on the plea that they neeed not feast on it? Let us keep as far from it as we will, we cannot avoid the stench and the moral opprobrium.

"A principle that is wrong in religion is wrong in politics. Christians are Christians everywhere and all the time. Christians should take part in politics, but in a political meeting and in political life they should never be ruled by principles nor make use of means that would be out of place in a religious meeting and in ecclesiastical life.

"Partisanship should yield to principle. Some men are so wedded to their party that they unblushingly confess they would vote for the devil if he were nominated on their ticket. As men become more intelligent and thoughtful and observant, they are less willing to be blindly led by fanatically blind partisans. They are not willing to vote the Republican ticket just because their fathers did, not the Democratic ticket just because some stump speaker wants them to. They demand a better reason. And Christians think more of God than of party. In the last few years of political life it is clearly demonstrated that, when either party becomes intolerably corrupt, (and neither party is vaccinated against it,) the better element will vote with the other party. Honorable men are not willing to sell their honor and principle and best interests for the small price of financial prosperity. There are good men and good principles and wrong methods in both parties. Vote for the good men and the good principles, and we shall have good government. Vote especially for the good men, for what is a principle without a man back of it?

"If you stick to partisanship regardless of Christian principle you must take the consequences. If you vote for dishonest officials you must not complain if the public money is misappropriated and your taxes are unjustly high. If you vote to license liquor saloons you must not complain of the drunkenness and crime and poverty and shame which come as a natural result, even if your own sons and daughters are infected by it. If you vote for unjust Judges you must not complain if unjust decisions are rendered against you.

"Citizens, the power is yours, and you may have whatever government you will. But remember that you must live under the government you make, and remember that you are responsible to God for the exercise of the civil power that He has placed at your disposal."

"BOSSES" ALL GROW RICH.

"And Taxpayers Minister to Their Wealth," Dr. Reese F. Alsop Declares.

The Rev. Dr. Rees F. Alsop, pastor of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clinton and Livingston Streets, Brooklyn, delivered a vigorous sermon last evening on "City Government."

"In our cities," he said, "there is much that good men of all parties deplore, namely, wickedness and dishonesty. We might long for wings like a dove, but our duty is to stay and combat the evils that we see.

"The greatest evil, to my mind, that which sums up and includes all others, is what is called 'ring' or 'boss' rule. It is felt by the most sympathetic admirers of our institutions. Our cities have been the centre of political corruption and depravity. They have been contagion spots which have spread more or less throughout the whole country.

"The head man of the 'ring' is the 'boss.' The power swayed by these few men is immense. They control a vast army of office holders, and their decree is practically absolute. They sway the party vote of their city almost as if they owned it. These men dictate the nominations; they make what is called the 'slate' for the convention to indorse. They are practically dictators, responsible to no one. So long as they can hold together and control the vote of the dominant party they seem irresistible.

"The noticeable thing is that they grow rich, whatever their official positions. However nominal their income, they grow rich. Somehow the taxpayers must minister to their wealth. Not seldom our leading city officials are not much better than puppets in the hands of these powers behind the throne. And so it comes to pass that most of our great cities in this country, whether the majority in them be called Democrats or Republicans, have a 'boss' and a 'ring,' which they must support at a great expense and to which their best interests must be subjected.

"Now, is there no possibility of deliverance from this state of things? Once in a while an aroused public sentiment shakes the city loose from the 'boss' and the 'ring,' but only to find out by and by that another one has taken his place. Must it ever be thus? It seems to me that public deliverance can come only in one way—we must get rid of the causes which result in this sort of thing. In the first place, we must change our view as to public office—treat it not as a reward for party service, but simply as a place in which to put the best man we can find to do some work which the city wants done, and then to keep him there as long as he does it well. Secondly, we must separate from public office the power of making money by public work, valuable contracts, selling franchises, &c. Thirdly, and above all things, we must recognize the fact that party politics have absolutely nothing to do with city government.

"The city has departments of justice, of police, of streets, of health, of fire. What is needed to carry these on is simply business ability and faithfulness. To the city it makes all the difference in the world whether we have able and honest men at the head of departments. It makes not the slightest difference whether they be Democrats or Republicans. We need them to carry on the standard of reform. Let this be our motto: 'Non-Partisan Government of Cities.' What this can do has been shown in Glasgow, Manchester, and many other cities. Deliver us from the evils which now oppress us, and from the dangers which threaten us."

MUST DEPEND ON THE BALLOT.

Brooklyn, Dr. Gunning Says, Can Then Be Saved from Ring Rule.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Gunning of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, spoke yesterday afternoon at the song service on "The Duty of the Hour." Every seat in the church was occupied.

Dr. Gunning prefaced his remarks by saying that he spoke simply as an American citizen who loved his country.

"You are aware," he said, "that there is a great struggle now in progress in our city, in which The New-York Times is a powerful factor on the right side. I wish to add my indorsement to the good work The New-York Times is conducting.

"We must all be convinced by the condition of our city, and by the conduct of those who hold offices, that our municipal rulers are the instruments of some one who stands back of them.

"Higher taxes and increased rents are warnings to us that our very homes are endangered. It is the duty of every man to protect his home.

"This is not a day when we can seek redress with rifles and bullets. Yet, in truth, every man is armed with a bullet which he can shoot—a political bullet. A man by voting rightly can redress his wrongs. We must put in power some man who is not the tool of some one else.

"Let us see to it that in this election we place a man in power who shall not be the self-confessed instrument of the party who elected him, but one who will place himself upon the city charter as upon a rock, and shall say to all evildoerss and corruptionists: 'Upon this rock I stand, and, by the help of the Eternal, the laws must and shall be obeyed.'"

PUBLIC CONSCIENCE NOT DEAD.

Will Assert Itself at the Polls, Mr. Kent Believes, and Overthrow the "Machine."

The Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Lewis Avenue and Madison Street, was crowded last evening when the Rev. R. J. Kent delivered a sermon on "The Christian Citizen." His text was, "Whatsoever you do, do all to the glory of God." Among the many points he made in his discourse were the following:

"I have joined together in my subject what God hath joined together in reality. They have too often been separated. I repudiate the notion that a man has two consciences and two several codes, one as a Christian, and the other as a citizen; and that he puts off the one when he comes from church, and puts on the other when he goes to the primary or the polls, as he exchanges his Sunday coat for the garb of toil. The sentiment of the noted politician, that the decalogue and Golden Rule have no plane in politics deserves the most emphatic condemnation of the Christian Church.

"I plead for truth and righteousness in politics. The interest shown in the approaching election is one of the most gratifying signs of the present time. The public conscience is not dead; it has only been asleep. A popular enthusiasm that works for honesty and efficiency in the administration of public affairs is a reason for encouragement and profound gratitude. It is a movement that ought to continue after the election is over.

"It is the duty of the Christian citizen to vote. Some people are apathetic, voters are selfish. Some reason that their one vote won't affect the result seriously. But the man who does not vote when he can vote has no right to find fault afterward.

"The Christian citizen ought to vote intelligently. We hear a good deal about the ignorant classes, but I have a conviction that all the ignorance in regard to public affairs, men, and questions is not confined to the humblest of the laboring classes, and the greater blame rests with those of us whose ignorance is inexcusable.

"The Christian citizen ought to vote independently. Political parties are a necessity, and popular leaders are a blessing, but the difference is great between a leader and a 'boss.' Bossism has become a hateful word. It ought to be to every man of independent spirit. It is a species of tyranny. A leader tolls and sacrifices for the people's good; a 'boss' manipulates and dictates for selfish ends. Why don't men assert their independence? Because they don't like to vote against the party their fathers voted for.

"The Christian citizen ought to vote for men of backbone, of conscience, and ability. Some of you will cast your first vote next week; some of you will cast your last. Whichever it is, let it be an indication of your Christian manhood."

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Sunday to 1:30 A. M. Monday.)

3 A. M.—456 West Forty-first Street; Israel Horowitz; damage, $50; cause, lamp explosion.

4:50 A. M.—628 Eighth Avenue; William Schnewerr; damage, $1,000; cause unknown.

12:05 P. M.—408 Second Avenue; Herman Rohde; damage, $500; cause, gas meter explosion.

1:06 P. M.—352 Water Street; William A. Markin; damage, contents, $1,000; building, $200; cause unknown.

A Course Will Cure Rheumatism.
Russian and Turkish Baths, 18 Lafayette Place, one block east of Broadway. Finest in the country. —Adv.

"FRITZ" SETTLES WITH HIS WIFE.

Close of the Police Court Comedy by an Agreement to Pay $40 a Week.

Scene two of the last act of J. K. Emmet's new piece, "Fritz in Adversity," was given before a small but distinguished audience in Justice Koch's private room in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning.

"Fritz," with sad and solemn bearing, faced his accusing spouse, who was complaining that he had left her and her child and, incidentally, was too fond of Emily Lytton. This scene was much more vigorous than the one presented Saturday, and indicated that the closing of the play will be a climax of action.

Two stern lawyers, Messrs. Shepard and Price, did most of the business. "Fritz" and his wife had for the most part facial roles, though the former worked in a little side business by playing with his daughter, Eleanor, and thereby missing the de-termin-ed expression on the countenance of his wife.

Two apartment house janitors, figured in minor parts and tried to tell about evidences of "Fritz's" fondness for Miss Lytton. Lawyer Price glared at them and remonstrated, and "Fritz" scored a point when they failed to get in some of the evidence which will be given when the curtain comes up in the divorce court on the final scene.

The hero's prosperity was evident, for he had his pockets full of one-hundred-dollar bills. They were not property money, either.

After a little lively action, in which everybody but the lawyers had a listening part, "Fritz's" offer to give his wife $40 worth of his property every week was accepted. He fished out three one-hundred-dollar bills, gave them to his lawyer who gave them to "Mrs. Fritz," and, as Henry Clay Miner stepped up to give a bond for $2,080 as a guarantee of "Fritz's" good intentions, the curtain fell.

THE NEW-YORK'S ORDERS.

No Successor to Admiral Stanton Yet Decided On.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Herbert stated to-day that the order to fit the cruiser New-York for immediate sea duty did not mean that she was to be sent to Rio de Janeiro, although it was probably the foundation for the report that she was to sail for that port. He said that the order to have her in readiness for a voyage was given several days ago; that it was issued merely that the department might be able to dispatch a vessel to any desired destination in case a necessity arose for dispatching one at once, and that such an order was not unusual in the routine of the department.

The Secretary stated that the selection of a successor to acting Rear Admiral Stanton as commander of the squadron at Rio de Janeiro had not yet been made.

Nothing has yet been decided in regard to the alterations to be made on the gunboat Maehlas, which was declared to be topheavy by the board which recently gave her the final acceptance test. Her failure to meet the approval of the board was not the fault of her builders, as she was constructed according to specifications. The expense attached to the alterations will fall on the Government. It has not been determined whether the changes will be made at the Bath Iron Works, Maine, where she was built, or at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the vessel is at present.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Judge Gunning S. Bedford.

Ex-Judge Gunning S. Bedford, Assistant District Attorney, died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the Windsor Hotel, where he had been ill five weeks.

Mr. Bedford was prominent in legal and political circles in this city for many years. He was born in this city in 1837. On the maternal side he was a descendant of the Van Solingers, an old Knickerbocker family, and his father, Dr. Gunning S. Bedford, who was a prominent physician, came from a Southern family. His grand-uncle, Gunning Bedford, was one of the framers and signers of the Constitution of the United States, and was a friend of George Washington, Charles Carroll, and other founders of the Republic. He was appointed by Washington to be Chief Justice of Delaware after having been for some time Attorney General of that State.

Ex-Judge Bedford was educated in this city, and was graduated from Columbia College with the class of '55. He then studied law for two years at Harvard College, and was graduated from there with the degree of LL. B. in 1859.

After leaving Harvard he returned to New-York and continued his study of law in the office of Benjamin D. Silliman. He was admitted to the bar the same year that he was appointed assistant counsel in office with Charles M. Da Costa, and the two practiced together for three years, after which ex-Judge Bedford became junior partner of James T. Brady, the great criminal lawyer and leader of the New-York bar. He soon became widely known and Oakey Hall, who was then District Attorney, appointed him Assistant District Attorney in 1865. He attended strictly to the duties of his office and made for himself a well-deserved reputation. On Mr. Hall's re-election he reappointed Mr. Bedford as Assistant District Attorney.

During his service as Assistant District Attorney Mr. Bedford was instrumental in bringing to judgment several noted criminals.

In 1869, when Mr. Hall was nominated for Mayor, Gunning S. Bedford received the nomination for City Judge, and he ran 20,000 ahead of his ticket, being elected by a majority of 70,000. During his term of office he was very strict with criminals. He was very bitter against medical malpractitioners, and at a meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine, May 18, 1871, resolutions were unanimously adopted highly commending him for his zeal and justice in that regard.

At the end of his term Judge Bedford retired to private practice. In 1885, on the election of Randolph B. Martine as District Attorney, he appointed ex-Judge Bedford as Chief Assistant District Attorney. He was active in prosecuting the cases against the indicted members of the Board of Aldermen of 1884. When Col. Fellows was chosen District Attorney, ex-Judge Bedford was retained in his old position, and he was reappointed by De Lancey Nicoll. Ex-Judge Bedford conducted the proceedings against McGeehigal.

About five weeks ago ex-Judge Bedford became ill from nervous prostration, and Mrs. Thomas Brooks, a relative, came to nurse him. He would not allow her to make public the news of his sickness. He grew steadily worse, and Mrs. Isaac Wright, a cousin, of Hempstead, L. I., was called to assist Mrs. Brooks. Archbishop Corrigan called on Mr. Bedford several times during his illness, and administered to him the holy communion. On Thursday the Rev. Father Lavelle was called to administer the last sacrament. Friday Mr. Bedford rallied, and hopes were entertained of his recovery, but a relapse followed on Saturday.

He was a member of the Manhattan and Union Clubs and of the Columbia Alumni. The funeral services will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, and the burial will be made in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Funeral of Mario Bragaldi.

The funeral of Mario Bragaldi, artist, engineer, and architect, was held yesterday from 42 Union Square. The services, which were held in the parlor of the house, were very simple. There was no clergyman present. Brief addresses were made by Editor Riverri of Il Progreso Americano, John Caponi, and Engineer Jagiani. Around the black, cloth-covered coffin in the centre of the room were lighted candles. On either side of the coffin, standing guard in full uniform, were two members of the Italian Veteran Association of 1848. After the services the friends of the dead artist filed by for a farewell look at his features. The body was buried in Calvary Cemetery. Mario Bragaldi was an artist and engineer of considerable repute. He was born in Milan in 1806 and came to this city in 1832.

The Public Mind Not Sobered.

The Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, preached yesterday on "The Columbian Exposition and the Financial Situation." "The past season," he said, "has been one of excitement and anxiety, almost a 'battle Summer,' as in the days of the war. The Columbian Exposition and the financial situation combined have kept the people at a fever heat. Many elegant homes have been wrecked and many reduced to poverty and despair, yet a high gala spirit has prevailed in many circles. The situation has not sobered the public mind. In a few days, we are told, the silver bill will be repealed, but let us not fancy that that measure, desirable as it may be, will insure prosperity. That measure may be secured, but we shall still be all at sea as regards a fiscal policy, and the Nation will not be saved. Sound and honest financial measures will still remain to be devised, and these must encounter strong opposition from powerful factions."

THE HOUSE READY FOR ACTION

WILL ADOPT THE SENATE AMENDMENTS TO THE REPEAL BILL.

Friends of Repeal Anxious to Have the Majority on the Vote as Large as Possible—Absent Members Summoned by Telegraph to Return to Their Seats—The Bill Expected to Pass the House at Once, and Without Reference to Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The men who have the management of the fight in the House for the repeal of the purchasing clause in the Sherman act are doing their best to muster a force that will dispose of the bill in short order when it comes from the Senate. The bill has some comparatively unimportant amendments, which the House must agree to before it can go to the President. No trouble is expected in bringing this about, although there have been hints thrown out that some of the silver men in the House may make a show of filibustering. It is to prevent the possibility of any delay that the members of the organizing committee that directed the House fight are working to bring all their forces together.

It is the expectation that the Senate bill will be acted on by the House without the formality of reference to committee. The amendments will be readily agreed to, and the bill passed, but, for the moral effect, the friends of repeal are anxious to do this by as large a majority as possible. The repeal leaders in the House have for two days regarded unconditional repeal in the Senate as so certain in the near future that they have been sending telegrams to absentees asking them to come to the Capitol at once. They want them in their seats when the bill comes over from the Senate.

When the Wilson bill was passed by the House, on Aug. 28, it had the support of 239 members. There were 108 votes against it, and six members did not vote. Of these six, Shell of North Carolina and Cooper of Wisconsin were ill and could not be present. Of the men who supported the Wilson bill, sixty-seven are now absent from the city, or were yesterday when the count was completed by Representative Tracey of New-York. Dispatches were sent to all of them urging the importance of their immediate return to the Capitol. They are within comparatively easy reach, most of them being members from New-England, New-York, and the States near by.

Of the sixty-seven friends of repeal who are not now here, forty-two are Republicans and twenty-five are Democrats. Ten or a dozen of the latter have within twenty-four hours telegraphed Representative Tracey that they will be here early this week. Among these are Bartlett, Sickles, Schermerhorn, and Paine of New-York, Hines of Pennsylvania, and Everett of Massachusetts. Messages have been received from some members who are earnest advocates of repeal, in which the senders have assumed that their presence would not be needed, thinking evidently that the House had ample strength to complete the repeal legislation without their votes. Additional messages have been sent to these members, calling their attention to the importance of the situation and the desirability of having enough friends of repeal in their seats to allow the majority sentiment to express itself without any hindrance. Some members of the repealers' committee believe that a few who voted against repeal when the Wilson bill was under consideration will support the measure when it comes from the Senate.

Some intimation has been given the repeal leaders by friends of Representatives Bryan of Nebraska and Bailey of Texas that the fight against repeal will be renewed by these members. These stories cause no uneasiness. If all the silver men were disposed to filibuster, the Committee on Rules could put an end to such a programme in short order.

Representative Tracey said to a New-York Times correspondent that he thought the House would take up but a short time in agreeing to the amendments. "It is important that all members who favor repeal be here if possible," he said. "We want to be prepared to do business promptly. Assuming that those who are opposed to repeal refuse to vote, a quorum, at the very least, of friends of repeal must be present. We could not have mustered quite a quorum yesterday. Half of the Democrats who are absent will be in their seats Tuesday, and from a Republican who has been in correspondence with absentees of his party I am led to believe that more than enough will be present. I have heard intimations that the opponents of repeal will make a show of renewing the fight. I know of no movement on their part looking to any such tactics, and I confidently expect that the Senate amendments will be concurred in at once and without reference to a committee."

A REBUKE TO STALLINGS.

His Constituents Do Not Approve His Course on the Silver Bill.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 29.—The Democrats of Butler County, the home of Congressman Stallings, showed very conclusively yesterday that they did not indorse his action in the House on the repeal bill when it passed that

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE STOCK MARKET REFLECTS IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

Higher Prices on the Success of the Friends of Honest Money in the Senate—Excellent Buying of Investment Bonds—The Vanderbilts and Lackawanna—The Fight for a Change of Reading's Managers—Another Mystery in New-England—Manipulation of the Industrials.

NEW-YORK,
Monday, Oct. 30—A. M.

The victory of the friends of honest money in the Senate was promptly reflected in the stock market. During Monday prices were heavy on the talk of a compromise with the silver men, but when the announcement was made on Tuesday afternoon that the fight had been won, the market broadened at once and prices advanced. The improvement in the situation was more strongly reflected on Wednesday. By Thursday the advance had gone so far that traders were tempted to take profits, and this operation checked the rise temporarily. The good feeling, however, was not dispelled, and on Friday and Saturday the upward movement was continued. The excellent buying of investment bonds, both on the Exchange and over bankers' counters, was one of the most encouraging features of the week.

The purchase by the Vanderbilts of a large block of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stock, which was announced early in the week as having been made during the recent depression, caused the Street to jump to the conclusion that a new deal in the coal properties had been arranged. Lackawanna advanced 9 points, Jersey Central 7, and Reading 3½, on the announcement, but when it was explained that the object of the Vanderbilts was simply to control an important ally of an active competitor and had nothing to do with the coal business, the buying was not so active, and the prices receded.

There was wild speculation in Reading, the sales on one day amounting to more than 118,000 shares. The manipulators took advantage of the Vanderbilt purchases of Lackawanna to create the impression that the "coal deal" would result in great benefit to Reading. The bubble, however, was soon picked, particularly as it was found that the stock was being fed out on every opportunity. Reading will ultimately be worth a great deal more than it is now selling for, but not until a complete change of its management has been brought about. The meeting of its security holders, which was held at the Windsor Hotel on Tuesday night, was probably the largest and most important gathering of the kind ever held in this city. It determined to give substantial support to Mr. Isaac L. Rice in the suit which he is about to institute for the removal of the present receivers. A committee was appointed, composed of Richard B. Hartshorne, Henry T. Carey, and Jacob Scholle, gentlemen of recognized worth and ability, than whom none stand higher in the estimation of the financial community, and an appeal has been issued to the security holders asking for their support. The response has already exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and it begins to look as if relief might be secured in the near future. Security holders wishing to co-operate with the committee, have been invited to send their names and the amount of their holdings to the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Hartshorne, at 18 Wall Street, or to either of the other members.

New-York and New-England was active, speculation being incited by numerous rumors of new alliances and extensions, nearly all of which were subsequently denied, more or less explicitly. That Mr. McLeod has schemes is probably true, and it is quite likely that there is foundation for the tale that Mr. Russell Sage is associated with him. But that the latter gentleman is doing more than lending his name for speculative purposes is not probable.

The industrial stocks, with the exception of Sugar, were less active than in recent weeks. The manipulation of Sugar, however, was most pronounced, and it fluctuated widely, closing on Saturday at its top price.

The following table gives the highest and the lowest prices for the week, and the closing price of the corresponding week last year:

	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 29, 1892.
American Coal	90	90	...
American Cotton Oil	39	36½	46½
American Cotton Oil pf	77¼	74	84¼
American District Tel	45	40	59⅞
*American Sugar Refining	104⅞	94¼	110⅝
*American Sugar Refining pf	94	89¼	112¾
*American Tobacco	89	79	122⅝
American Tobacco pf	100	98	113⅝
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	23⅛	18⅞	39¼
Atlantic & Pacific	2¾	2¼	4⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	76	69	95¾
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	30¼	27¼	...
Canadian Pacific	59¾	50	57⅜
Canadian Pacific	78⅜	73¼	86
Central Pacific	21	20¼	29
Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅜	16¼	22⅜
Chicago Gas	69¾	60	93⅜
Chicago Stock Yards	91	80	106⅝
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf	98	94	100
Chicago & Northwestern	107⅛	102	118¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf	140	140	...
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	87⅝	80⅛	103
C., C. & St. Louis	38½	34½	64⅝
C., C. & St. L. pf	80	80	98
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	68¼	59⅝	79⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	121	118	122⅝
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	72⅜	68½	82¾
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	13	11½	...
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	25	...
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	70	70	...
Columbus & Hocking Coal	10½	9	...
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol	23	20⅝	30⅜
Consolidated Gas	137	134½	118¾
Delaware & Hudson	130	125	133¾
Delaware, Lack. & West	171½	161	153⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	10¾	10¼	16⅜
Denver & Rio Grande pf	29¼	28	51⅜
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7	6½	9
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	84	30⅞	64⅛
Duluth, S. S. & A	7¾	7	13⅜
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	2¾	2¾	...
Edison Electric Illuminating	103	90	106¾
Evansville & Terre Haute	79	75	148
Flint & Pere Marquette	18¾	14	...
General Electric	52	44	115⅞
Great Northern pf	110	106	...
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	7⅞	7	12⅜
Illinois Central	98	98	109
Iowa Central	8¾	8	11
Iowa Central pf	24½	22	...
Jacobs Gas	17½	13¼	24
Lacede Gas	66¾	63	65¼
Lake Erie & Western	18⅞	15⅜	25
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	67¾	77
Lake Shore	129¾	124¼	138
Long Island	97½	96	...
Louisville & Nashville	53¾	46¼	69
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	11½	10⅜	...
Louisville, N. A. & G.	46	38	...
Manhattan Consolidated	135	130	134
Maryland Coal pf	60	60	...
Michigan Central	102½	96¾	107½
Minneapolis & St. L., t. r	14¾	13	16⅜
Minneapolis & St. L. pf., t. r	34¼	30	45⅜
Missouri Pacific	29⅜	22	61¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13	11⅜	...
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	23¾	20	25
Mobile & Ohio	16	13	...
Morris & Essex	148	145¼	151½
National Cordage, 2d as. pd	29¼	28¾	...
National Cordage pf, as. pd	67⅞	58	...
*National Lead	29⅝	20¼	47¾
*National Lead pf	80¾	74½	96¾
National Linseed Oil	19	18¾	44
National Starch	11	8	35
New Central Coal	9	8½	...
New-Jersey Central	120¾	112¾	129
New York Central	104	101¾	109⅞
New-York & New-England	36⅞	29¼	45⅝
New-York & Northern pf	11	10	22⅝
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	18	14½	16¼
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf	68	60	...
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	38½	25¼	35¾
New-York, Lack. & West	107	107	...
New-York, Lake Erie & W	16	14¼	26¾
New-York, Lake Erie & W pf	29	22	61¾
New-York, Sus. & Western	10⅞	14	19⅝
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	49¾	44	70¾
Norfolk & Western pf	22	21¾	39¼
Nova Scotia Coal	5¾	5¾	13¾
Northern Pacific	8	7	18⅜
Northern Pacific pf	25¼	22⅜	50⅞
Ontario & Western	18¾	15⅜	20¾
Oregon Improvement	11¾	9	22½
Oregon Railway & Nav	27	26	77
Oregon Short Line & U. N	8	6	24
Pacific Mail	15	15	31¾
Peoria & Eastern	5	5	...
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	8¾	8	16
Philadelphia & Reading	23¾	17⅝	58⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf	33¾	32	56
P., C., C. & St. L	16¾	14⅞	22⅜
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	52	51¾	61⅞
Pullman Palace Car Co	177	169¾	198¾
Quicksilver	1¾	1¾	...
Rich. & W. Pt., 2d in. pf	4	3	...
Rich. & W. Pt. pf., t. r	17¾	15	...
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	108	108	112¾
St. Louis & Cal	96	95	...
St. Louis Southwestern	5¾	4¾	7¼
St. Louis Southwestern pf	19¼	8½	15
St. Paul & Duluth	28¾	25¾	43¾
St. Paul & Omaha	39¾	34¼	52
St. Paul & Omaha pf	111	101	...
St. Paul, Minn., & Manitoba	104	102¾	...
Silver Bullion certs	73¾	73¼	83¼
Southern Pacific	19⅜	17¾	38¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16¾	14¼	37¾
Texas Pacific	8	6½	...
Texas Pacific Land Trust	10¾	9	...
Toledo & Ohio Central	35	35	...
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	70	70	...
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M	12¾	8¼	28¾
Union Pacific	21	17⅛	40¼
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	7	6⅝	...
United States Rubber	40½	31	...
United States Rubber pf	80⅛	76	...
Wabash	8¾	7¼	11⅞
Wabash pf	17¾	14¾	26⅝
Western Union Telegraph	93⅛	88⅜	98⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16¾	13¼	24⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	55⅛	45	63⅛
Wisconsin Central	6	5¾	...

*Unlisted.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $6,146,700. The banks now hold $48,787,475 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $3,785,100, an increase in specie of $846,000, an increase in legal tenders of $8,194,400, an increase in deposits of $11,574,800, and a decrease in circulation of $79,700.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Oct. 28, '93.	Oct. 21, '93.	Oct. 29, '92.
Loans	$397,324,800	$394,039,700	$449,112,800
Specie	96,564,500	95,718,500	72,850,900
Legal tenders	60,538,400	52,344,000	45,305,300
Deposits	433,261,700	421,686,900	457,050,100
Circulation	14,610,800	14,690,500	5,636,800

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$96,564,500	$95,718,500	$72,850,900
Legal tenders	60,538,400	52,344,000	45,305,300
Total reserve	$157,102,900	$148,062,500	$118,156,200
Reserve requir'd against deposits	108,315,425	105,421,725	114,262,525
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$48,787,475	$42,640,775	$3,893,675

The following table shows the surplus reserve on the corresponding date for a series of years:

1892	$3,893,675	1889	$1,129,275
1891	12,238,525	1888	15,698,400
1890	701,975	1887	11,962,175

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Oct. 26, 1893	£26,561,774	.....
Oct. 27, 1892	24,970,421	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Oct. 26, 1893	£68,100,789	£50,598,577
Oct. 27, 1892	67,003,000	51,187,000
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Oct. 26, 1893	£29,158,500	£9,719,500
Oct. 27, 1892	32,846,250	10,948,750
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Oct. 26, 1893	£10,674,000	£16,322,000
Oct. 27, 1892	10,730,000	16,909,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Oct. 26, 1893	£2,700,000	£6,867,000
Oct. 27, 1892	3,167,000	6,992,000
BELGIUM.		
Oct. 26, 1893	£2,696,667	£1,348,333
Oct. 27, 1892	3,046,000	1,523,000
SPAIN.		
Oct. 26, 1893	£7,918,000	£6,431,000
Oct. 27, 1892	7,611,000	5,023,000
Total last week	£147,809,732	£91,186,410
Correspond'g week '92	149,573,671	92,582,750
W'k ending Oct. 19, '93	146,538,929	90,851,870
Correspond'g week '92	149,504,592	92,668,750

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Dock & I. 5s	17⅜	N. Y. Central 1st, r	11⅜
At., Top. & S. F. 4s	47⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	13½
At., Top. & S. F. 6s, 2d	5¼	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	2½
Beech Creek 1st	1½	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1½
Bost., H. T. & W. 5s	4	N. Y., S. & W. gen	3½
B., C. R. & N. col. t. r	1	North. Pac. 1st, c	3
Canada Southern 1st	2	Nor. Pac. 2d, c	6
Canada Southern 2d	3	North. Pac. cn	3⅜
Cent. Pac. 6s of '96	1⅜	Northwest cn	2½
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	6½	Northwest s. f.	1
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	2½	Northwest s. f. 6s	1
C. & O. R. & A. 1st cn. 2-4s	3	Ohio Southern gen	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen	2½	Oregon Imp. cn. 5s	7
Chi. & Erie cn	6	Oregon Imp. 1st	6½
Chi., B. & Q. cv. 5s	3¼	Oregon S. L. inc. 6s	16
Chi., Day. & I. 1st	1½	Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn	8
C., O., C. & I. 1st	3	Oregon R. & Nav. 1st	3
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	2½	Peoria & Eastern inc	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s	5	Pitts. & West. 1st	1½
Col. Mid. 1st	4	Reading 1st pf. inc	5½
Col. Mid. cn. 6s	4½	Reading 2d pf. inc	4½
Den. & R. G. 4s	1	Reading 3d pf. inc	5½
D., M. & M. l. g	1	Reading def. inc	1¼
Edison El. Ill. 1st	1	Reading gen	3¼
E., L. & Big S. 1st	3½	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1½
Equit. Gas of Chi. 1st	1½	Rich. & W. P. 6s, t. r	4½
Erie 2d cn	4¼	Rich. & W. P. 5s, t. r	2½
Erie 1st mtg	1	Rio Grande W. 1st	2⅜
F. & P. M. P. & H. 1st	3	Rock Island 1st	3⅜
Gen. El. deb. 5s	6½	Rock Island deb	2¾
Green Bay inc	7	Rock Island 5s, c	3½
I. & G. N. 1st, c. off	3	Rome, W. & O. cn	2
Iowa Central 1st	5½	St. L. Southwest. 1st	5½
I. M. 1st, ext. 5s	5	St. L. Southwest. 2d	3½
Iron Mt. gen	3¼	St. P. & N. P. 6s	4¼
Kan. & Mich. 4s	2½	St. P. & Omaha cn	3½
Kan. Pac. cn	3	St. P. 1st, C. and P. 5s	4
Kansas & Texas 1st	2½	St. P. 1st, So. Minn	1½
Kansas & Texas 2d	5	St. P. 1st, C. P. 6s	2
Lacede Gas 1st	2½	St. L. 1st, C. P. & W. 5s	1¼
L. E. & W. 2d 5s	1	St. P. 1st, Min. Pt	1
Lake Shore 2d cn. C	1	St. P., M. & M. 1st, M	1
Lake Shore 2d cn. R	2¾	San A. & Ar. Pass. 4s	4
Lehigh & W. B. cn. 8s	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Lehigh & W. B. 5s	3	Texas Pacific 2d	4
Long Island 5s	2	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	6½
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	4	Union Elev. 1st	3½
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M	1	Union Pacific 1st, '96, I	1
L., N. A. & C. cn	5	U. P., Den. & G. 5s	3
L., N. A. & C. gen	9	Wabash 1st	2½
Manhattan 4s	1	Wabash 2d	3
Manhattan 7s	2½	Wabash 1st, D. & C	3
M. & N. 1st cn. 1913	1	Wabash deb. B	2¾
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	3	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1½
M., L. S. & W. 1st, M. 4½	1	W. N. Y. & P. 2d	4
Missouri Pacific 2d	1½	West. Pac. 1st	3
Mobile & Ohio gen	3	West Shore 4s	3
Morris & Essex 1st	4½	West Shore 4s, r	1
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st	3	Wis. Cent. inc	1½

DECLINED.

At. & Pacific 4s	3	Rich. & Dan. 5s, t. r	3
Cent. Pac. 6s, 1895	1	Rich. & Dan. deb	8
Cent. Pac. 6s, 1898	2½	Virginia Mid. gen	1½
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	8	Wheeling & L. E. 1st	1¼

SILVER STATISTICS.

There were no transactions in silver bullion certificates on Saturday. The quotation was 73½@74.

Bar silver sold at 71¾c per ounce, and Mexican dollars at 57¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 33¼d per ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver on hand, 162,281 ounces; certificates outstanding, 164.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was without special feature. Call loans ranged from 1½ to 3 per cent., the average being about 2 per cent.

Time money was in fair supply, but the demand was not urgent. Quotations averaged about 3½ per cent. for thirty days, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5 per cent. for four to six months. Good mixed collateral was accepted.

In commercial paper a better business was done than at any time since last Spring. The New-York banks were in the market to a moderate extent. Rates were 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for four months' commission house names, and 6@7 per cent. for good single names having from four to six months to run.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £87,135, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 45.48, became 46.86. The Bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,275,000f. in gold and lost 675,000f. in silver.

The New-York Clearing House has now outstanding $1,175,000 loan certificates.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was lower on the outlook for speedy repeal of the silver law. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.81½ for sixty-day bills and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.83¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

Domestic exchange on this city was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Philadelphia—Par. Savannah—Buying, ¼ discount; selling, ⅛ discount to par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, 250 discount; bank par. San Francisco—Sight, 15; telegraph, 25. St. Louis—75 premium.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Saturday	$8,466,236
Corresponding week last year	10,793,759
Since Jan. 1, 1893	466,785,042
Corresponding period last year	474,492,937
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$8,055,965
Corresponding week last year	6,723,035
Since Jan. 1, 1893	$93,707,261
Corresponding period last year	$13,873,834
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Saturday	$426,561
Corresponding week last year	599,489
Since Jan. 1, 1893	$0,504,870
Corresponding period last year	10,302,562
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Saturday	$620,160
Corresponding week last year	501,281
Since Jan. 1, 1893	96,510,011
Corresponding period last year	76,775,303

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following were the Clearing House returns with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Oct. 28	$545,371,946
Balance for the week ending Oct. 28	38,107,742
Clearings for the week ending Oct. 21	504,930,004
Balance for the week ending Oct. 21	31,161,971
Clearings for the week ending Oct. 14	484,649,224
Balance for the week ending Oct. 14	32,412,169
Clearings for the week ending Oct. 7	514,214,297
Balance for the week ending Oct. 7	36,672,424
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 30	420,624,600
Balance for the week ending Sept. 30	24,800,399
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 23	411,866,656
Balance for the week ending Sept. 23	26,221,319

ALBANY SECURITIES.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—The most cheerful bit of news affecting local securities during the past week was the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend by the Troy City Railway. Upon this announcement the bid price for the stock advanced 5 per cent., to 85. The usual quarterly dividends were also declared on Hudson River Telephone of ¾ of 1 per cent., and on Albany Railway of 1½ per cent. It is understood that the earnings of the Albany Railway are very satisfactory. The changes in the quotations in the general list were more numerous than during the previous week, and in a majority of cases they showed concessions on the part of holders. The offerings of securities have somewhat increased, and the indications are that a lively local security market will result from the better feeling in Wall Street.

While local securities have failed to sympathize with the sharp upward movement on the Stock Exchange, the feeling is by no means despondent, and there is confidence that ultimately prices will be higher. A fact not to be overlooked is that the Albany local securities did not sympathize during the recent panic with the general decline in Wall Street and other markets. The support they received was to a great extent due to the willingness on the part of the Albany bankers to take them in loans, believing that they knew their intrinsic value.

The Consolidated Car-Heating Company has received the World's Fair awards upon a large number of their patents. Notwithstanding the general depression in business, the company's earnings are fully up to last year's large figures.

Mr. J. W. Tillinghast, President of the Consolidated Transfer Company, says that the earnings for September were the largest in the company's history, and that the company is doing well. Favorable developments in this issue may be looked for.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	135	...
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	106	...
Albany Insurance Company	130	140
Albany Land Improvement Company	...	90
Albany Gold Storage & Warehouse Co.	100	...
Albany Railway Stock	116	117
Albany Railway Stock, l. cn. 5s	101⅜	102
Albany Railway Stock deb. 6s	111	117½
Albany Safe Deposit and Storage Co.	100	110
Celluloid Company	80	85
Commerce Insurance Company	100	101
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	99	100
Consolidated Car-Heating Company	59	60
Consolidated Transfer Company	...	60
Hudson River Telephone Company	31½	32½
Municipal Gas Company of Albany	134½	135½
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	110½	111
Manhattan Oil Company	...	40
New-York Air-Brake Company	...	60
*Thomson Pulp & Paper Company Mill 6s, 1895	...	100
Treadwell Fur Company, common	...	100
Treadwell Sugar Refg. Co. pf	...	100
Union Electric Railway of Saratoga	70	75
Union Elec. R'y of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	...
Union Railway Co. of New-York	130	140
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s, 1942	100½	...
Watervliet Turnpike Railroad	3	...
Albany City National Bank	...	100
Albany County Bank	126	...
First National Bank	155	...
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank	401	...
Merchants' National Bank	198	200
National Commercial Bank	340	350
National Exchange Bank	110	114
New-York State Bank	200	...
Park Bank	115	125
State Bank	85	90

*And accrued interest.

Troy Securities.

Citizens' Steamboat Company	225	230
Troy City Railroad Company	85	87
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	100	107
Troy Gas Company	...	110
Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	114	116
*Troy Gas Company cn. 5s	100	101
Troy Telephone & Telegraph Co.	90	...
United Shirt & Collar Company pf.	95	105
United Shirt & Collar Co. 6s, 1895	100	...
Walter A. Wood Company	...	100
West Troy Water Works 6s	...	100
Central National Bank	112	115
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	...
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	...	108
National Bank of Cohoes	120	...
National Bank of West Troy	120	...
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	...
Troy City National Bank	160	165
United National Bank	205	...
Union National Bank	110	120

*And accrued interest.

AFFAIRS IN PITTSBURG.

(Reported by Messrs. Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York.)

PITTSBURG, Oct. 28.—There was more speculative interest taken in the local market this week than there has been for some months past, and the volume of business showed a large increase. The Westinghouse group of stocks made the greatest gains. Air Brake advanced 2¼ points, Philadelphia Gas 1¾, and Electric 2¼. All the traction stocks showed advances from ½ to 2 points, and closed, in most instances, at the highest prices for the week. The rise in Electric was on a rumor that the company had received a million-dollar contract from the Cataract Construction Company. General business has improved, and the banks are discounting more freely than for months. Closing bids were: Westinghouse Air Brake, 117; Philadelphia Gas, 22½; Westinghouse Electric, 24½; Duquesne Traction, 24½; Citizens' Traction, 59½; Birmingham, 17¼.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The rates of discount during the week were 2½ per cent. for three months and ¾ for short bills. The rise was due to a scare regarding the Indian loan and the shipments of gold to America. Gold continues to arrive here from Australia, offsetting the European demand. After the announcement of the coming repeal of the Sherman law, silver relapsed, and was offered in large amounts.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the week was more animated, owing to the increased movement in American railroads. Consols closed 1-16 lower on the week. Foreign securities were inanimate, with a tendency to dullness. American railroad securities were firm, the variations of the week including the following: Increase—Lake Shore, 6⅛. Decreases—Louisville and Nashville, 5½; Atchison "A" bonds, 4½; Illinois Central, 3½; Atchison shares, 3; Northern Pacific, 2¾; Union Pacific, 2¼; Wabash preferred and Norfolk and Western, 2 each; Central Pacific and Wabash debenture, 1¾ each; Ohio and Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and New-York, Lake Erie and Western, 1½ each; Denver and Rio Grande common and preferred, ¼ each.

REALTY AT AUCTION TO-DAY.

The auction sales of realty set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are given in detail as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis H. Hahlo, referee, 563 Eleventh Avenue, west side, 75.5 feet south of West Forty-third Street, 25 by 60 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., referee, plot beginning on north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, extending through to West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 386 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 217 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, by 199.11 on west side, with two-story frame cooperage and one-story brick wagon shed; also on Lawrence Street, north side, 150.9 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 75 by 99.9 by 75.9 by 100, two three-story frame and one three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,966.84.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Abram Kling, referee, 140 Manhattan Avenue, east side, 17.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 17 by 70, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,400; on prior mortgages, $10,000.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Silas B. Brownell, referee, the wharf and bulkhead property on North River, beginning at northwest corner of Morton and West Streets, and running north 75.0¾ feet, with wharfage rights, &c.

Dividends.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co.

Guarantee Fund Notes.

The COUPONS due Nov. 1, 1893, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company's Guarantee Fund Notes will be paid on presentation on and after that date, at the NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, 106 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

Holders of the Guarantee Fund Notes, extending the time of the same, will receive check for cash premium, payable Nov. 1, when their Notes are presented for extension at the Company's office, No. 95 Milk St., Boston, after Oct. 24, last.

J. W. REINHART, President.

Boston, Oct. 19, 1893.

Chicago and Alton R. R. Sinking Fund Bonds. Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.

Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.

Coupons and dividends on the above, maturing Nov. 1, 1893, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE YELLOW PINE COMPANY,
16 BEAVER ST., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1893.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the preferred stock of this company, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 25, 1893.

Transfer books will be closed Oct. 26 to Nov. 2, 1893.

C. W. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of One Per Cent (1 per cent) for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1893, payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on Nov. 10, 1893.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from Nov. 1 to Nov. 10, inclusive.

A. H. BRANCH, Secretary.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 23, 1893.

OFFICE OF PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1893.

DIVIDEND NO. 107.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share from net earnings has been declared, payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record at close of business Nov. 1, 1893. Transfer books will close Nov. 1 and reopen Nov. 16, 1893.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1893.

81ST CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A regular semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1.

Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.,
31 SANDS ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1893.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Elevated Railroad Company of Brooklyn, due Nov. 1, 1893, will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., New-York City, on and after Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1893.

ELBERT SNEDEKER, Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-38 EAST 42D ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1893.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable Nov. 1.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, 128 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 24, 1893.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable Nov. 1, prox.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen Nov. 3, prox.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER CO.

The coupons of the Debenture 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of this company, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York City, or at the Ellot National Bank, Boston, Mass.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway.....Near 32d Street.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid; or would wait on a lady; can do plain sewing; would assist in any work except washing; best city reference. 223 East 38th St.; ring bell three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist in waiting or wait on lady; excellent city reference; last employer can be seen. M. R., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting; in small private family living in apartments preferred; best references. D. E., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid in a first-class private family; understands waiting on lady; first-class city references. D. C., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with children or do plain sewing; five years' city references; wages, $18. D. C., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress and wait on lady or growing children; best of city references. A. F., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and seamstress. Call, for two days, at 64 Amsterdam Av.; ring Cooney's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in a private family; willing to assist with sewing; good city reference. 249 West 31st St., care Mrs. Crotty.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; understands waiting on lady if required; willing and obliging; five years' city reference. 469 West 57th St.; Dormer's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By an excellent chambermaid and waitress; last employers can be seen. 235 East 73d St.; ring Donnelly's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do sewing or laundry work; best of reference. 243 East 10th St., care Roberts.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant as competent chambermaid; sewing; or would take a situation as waitress; city or country; city references. 163 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid; good city references. 121 West 56th St., ring Williams's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do light laundry work; willing and obliging; best city reference; no cards. 882 6th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By a young woman in first-class family; wages, $20; personal references if required. Healy, 587 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; city reference. 430 4th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid in private family; best references. Caroline Larsson, 15 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl, chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. 208 East 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid with first-class city references; will also assist in waiting; in private family. 14 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS OR BOTH.—In a private family; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av.; Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress; alone. 273 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—City references; last employer can be seen. 322 East 70th St., 2d floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress. L. L., 157 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; private family; references. 134 West 19th St.; by letter.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in American family. 441 East 68th St., stable.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent French girl as chambermaid; three years' references. J. S., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; willing and obliging; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find a situation for an excellent chambermaid. 49 Park Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; well recommended. 230 West 39th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, or to assist with children; is a good seamstress. 623 3d Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—City or country; references; no cards. 239 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do upstairs work and sewing. 413 West 41st St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young women, together; one as good cook; soups, meats, game, and fish; thorough baker; will do washing; other as chambermaid and do washing, and assist in waiting; first-class city references; city or country; lady can be seen. 178 East 80th St.; Owens's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman by the day or week; understands French and English cooking; can take a chef's place; has the best of references; or would work in a club where first-class cooking is required. 337 East 35th St.; ring two bells.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a neat young Danish girl; good cook and laundress; has friend chambermaid and waitress; good references; country or city; no cards. 223 East 59th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; soups, desserts, first-class bread and pastry baker; has first-class references. Call or address, Monday and Tuesday, Mrs. England, 873 1st Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; leaves on account of family going to Europe; first-class personal reference. 227 East 45th St., one flight, front.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady leaving town wishes to find a place for her cook, whom she can thoroughly recommend; also for a chambermaid and waitress. 20 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; no objections to helping with washing and ironing; good references. 68 West 43d St., shoe store.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; a good baker; good references. Call, for two days, at 162 West 103d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a French person; thoroughly competent; where kitchenmaid is kept; personal city references from first-class family. Marguerite, care of Mrs. Cromble, 222 West 128th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; of pleasing temper; fully competent in all branches of her duties; best city reference. L. K., Times Agency, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; all kinds soups and entrees, pastry and game; good baker; best city reference. M. C. C., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook and laundress in a small private family; good city reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By North of Ireland woman as an excellent family cook and first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. J. S., 222 West 30th St., two flights, front.

COOK.—By a good competent cook; makes excellent soups; good pastry and good baker; will assist with little washing; best city reference. K., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands soups and game; two years' city reference. 244 West 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; good reference; private family; city or country. 133 Clinton Place.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; first-class references. 449 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a competent girl as plain cook or assist with washing in a private family. Present employer's, 72 East 56th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family or boarding house; best reference. 787 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook who understands her business in every capacity; first-class city reference. R., 329 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook in private family; flat preferred; best references. 408 4th Av., first bell.

COOK.—By a good plain cook in private American family; ten years' reference; no washing. L. D., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two excellent girls; first-class references; cook and waitress. Call, Monday, at 205 West End Av.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands her business in all branches; best city references. Cook, 327 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a young woman in private family as cook; best of references. Call, two days, at 443 West 30th St., first flight, front.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; good city references. 433 West 30th St., basement.

COOK.—By first-class cook; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 230 West 16th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a good family cook; highest city reference. 391 7th Av., care Mrs. Francfort.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference. To be seen at 134 West 50th St., near 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Viennese cook in a private family; best of city reference. 616 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; willing to do coarse washing; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; can be well recommended. Call, for two days, at 331 East 25th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; will do coarse washing; best reference. 251 West 25th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

COOK.—By a good first-class French cook in private family; thoroughly understands all her duties in all branches; kitchen girl to help; city references. F. L., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Canadian Protestant woman as cook; no washing; good baker; good city reference. L. R., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands her duty thoroughly in all its branches; monthly or weekly; unexcelled references from last employer. Call, for two days, at 220 West 48th St.

COOK.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron; private family; two years' city reference. 439 West 50th St.; ring Boyd's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; best city reference. A. B., Branch Office, 59 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook in private family; best city references. 221 East 36th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook; good baker; city reference. A. S., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a very good family cook; understands her business thoroughly; best of city reference. 1,544 Broadway.

COOK.—By a splendid cook and laundress in a small private family; an excellent reference from last employer. 530 3d Av., in store; no cards.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day, or would take in family wash; first-class laundress; best city references. 1,136 2d Av., between 59th and 60th Sts.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent laundress to go out by the day to do washing and ironing or housecleaning; best reference. 315 West 35th St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman; work by the day or week; to do washing and ironing or housecleaning. 517 2d Av.; ring Bell 3.

DAY'S WORK.—By young German woman, day's work; washing or cleaning; best reference. Mrs. Morawek, 8 Jones St., near 6th Av. and 4th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable, competent woman to do any kind of day work. Advertiser, 151 East 43d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect-fitting garments, well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c.; Paris styles; sealskin sacques made over in fashionable styles. Call and judge for yourselves at 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., one flight.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced maker; elegant silks, velvets, tailor suits for ladies at their homes; wraps and jackets; best reference. Nelson, 80 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert cutter and fitter; ladies', misses', and children's suits, tea gowns, jackets; go out by day, $3; suits at home, $12. Dressmaker, 117 West 56th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker to go out by the day in private families; perfect cutter and fitter. L., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young Swiss lady (diplomee) as governess or companion in good American family; fluent French, German, English, music, drawing; highest references; no objection to traveling. H. B., 71 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS.—A lady desires to find a position for her competent North German governess, who teaches well and takes entire charge of children. D. A., Riverdale-on-Hudson.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess; a North German; excellent teacher for young children; desires a few pupils; English, French, and German rudiments. C. M., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Highly recommended; experienced, trustworthy North German, middle-aged; entire charge of growing children or as maid to lady; good sewer; German, French, English; best city references. L. G., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for a competent young Frenchwoman as nursery governess during the day; unexceptionable reference. Apply, for two days, at 39 East 68th St., present employer's.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined and thoroughly-experienced woman, either in club or hotel; unexceptionable references. N. W., 270 West 23d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a competent young woman as kitchenmaid in boarding house or private family; best references. 236 West 35th St., first floor, front.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable young Englishwoman as a kitchenmaid. 241 West 30th St., ring twice.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced, reliable person; fully competent; good packer and traveler; English Protestant; no objection to the country; good city references. A. D., 70 West 39th St., care Mrs. Lee.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German Protestant; understands her duties; good dressmaker; experienced in all other kinds of sewing; first-class city references. Call, Monday, at 260 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German person as lady's companion, or as governess to growing children; competent in French. Mrs. Kindervatter, 310 West 128th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thorough, reliable person as lady's maid, or for chamberwork and sewing; highest city reference. 208 East 38th St.; Barker's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish girl as lady's maid and seamstress; good city reference. Wennerberg, 220 East 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North-German; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer. 434 East 78th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; thoroughly competent and experienced; good hairdresser; two years' city reference. Berlin, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent German lady's maid; good seamstress and hairdresser; good city references. 108 West 39th St., care of Mrs. Lewis.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Protestant person; good hairdresser and packer; best reference. M. V., 121 West 22d St.

MAID.—By an English Protestant to lady or invalid; good seamstress; would assist with light chamberwork; willing and obliging; city reference; city or country. S. A., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an educated North German Protestant; good dressmaker, seamstress, and fine needleworker; three years' excellent references; is maid to small or grown children. 156 East 84th St., between 3d and Lexington Avs.

MAID.—A lady desires to secure a place for a Scotch Protestant maid, whom she can entirely recommend; good seamstress; former employer can be seen. M. L., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl; is a good dressmaker and hairdresser; willing to travel; highest reference. A. Keane, 640 10th Av.

MAID.—French; thoroughly understands the duties of maid, hairdresser, and dressmaker; no objection to traveling; best references from employers. Mabel Lambert, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—French; competent; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; no objection to grown children; willing to travel; five years' best references. Eugenie, Box 376 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a maid and seamstress; is a first-class dressmaker; best city reference. K. D., 64 West 37th St.

MAID, &c.—By young French girl as maid; will assist with chamberwork; good seamstress; best city reference. 1,315 3d Av., second floor, front.

MAID.—By a young French girl not speaking English as maid or nurse to growing children and to do plain sewing. 341 West 30th St., K. P.

MAID.—By young girl; as maid and seamstress; willing to go in hotel and sleep home; best reference. 336 West 49th St.; ring Soden's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; with best city reference; in private family; city or country; neat and orderly; good manager; French fluting; shirts and flannels carefully done. 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl in private family as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork if required; can be highly recommended by last employer. Can be seen at 11 East 63d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By German Protestant woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; best city references. 454 4th Av.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; first-class city references. C. L., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in small private family; best reference; wages, $25. M. D., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young laundress; first-class city reference. M. C., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress in private family; willing and obliging; best city references. J. B., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 788 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference. 824 3d Av.; Guerin's bell.

LAUNDRESS AND GENERAL HOUSEWORKER to Mrs. Judge Gildersleeve desires work by the day or week. Mrs. Collins, 356 West 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman; in a hotel or clubhouse; kitchen or laundry work 249 West 31st St., rear, second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as first-class laundress. L. F., 157 East 27th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE.—Experienced; understands bottle-feeding and twelve years' reference. 10 West 44th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a North German girl to take full charge of a young baby in a private American family. H. Tamsen, 400 East 89th St.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By North German Protestant as nurse and seamstress to one or two children from 3 to 8 years; teaches German; in first-class American family; best city reference. 350 East 65th St., care of Fleischmann.

NURSE.—By an experienced German woman as nurse; capable of taking care of an infant from birth; also understands bottle babies; best city reference from last employer. Call, for two days, 158 West 54th St.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant American for one or two children, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. T. M., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl for children or infant; has long experience; best of references; employers can be seen. M. C., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By English Protestant woman; capable of taking full charge of infant from birth; good with bottle baby; good reference. Nurse, 11 East 24th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent nurse; six and a half years' best city reference; or would fill place as lady's maid, do chamberwork or sewing. 208 East 38th St.; ring Barker's bell.

NURSE.—By a North German Protestant girl as nurse to growing children; good sewer; seven years' references from last place. P. X., Box 199 Times.

NURSE.—By respectable young girl as nurse; willing to help with chamberwork or waiting; good references. K. K., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

NURSE, &c.—By a young French Protestant as nurse and to do plain sewing; city reference. M. G., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a Swiss French Protestant as nurse; good sewer; city reference. J. J., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl, lately landed; would like to take care of children and do sewing. 340 East 66th St., first floor.

NURSEMAID, &c.—By young French girl to take care of children and help in chamberwork. Mrs. Thuillard, 218 West 16th St.

WET NURSE.—By a young, healthy woman, with full breast of milk—baby two weeks old—as wet nurse; city or country. Mrs. S., care Janitress, 306 West 69th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—In gentleman's family; a thoroughly-competent person in either capacity; first-class reference. S. K., care Mrs. Gunshmain, 239 East 58th St.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent young woman in private family; best city reference. 132 East 33d St.; ring Tucker's bell.

PARLORMAID.—By a respectable young woman (Protestant) as parlormaid. Can be seen at present employer's, Mrs. Paul Dana's, 1A 5th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed; good family seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; perfect operator; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. 10 to 2, 76 West 46th St.; no cards.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; assist with chamberwork if desired. 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., for two days, at present employer's, 16 East 46th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; small private family; three years' best city references. 440 West 58th St.; ring Keenan's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; understands wines, salads, table decorations; best city references. 1,404 3d Av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a good private family; takes a butler's place; will take care of first floor; best city and country reference; wages, $20. 424 3d Av., near 30th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress or as parlormaid in a private family; good city reference. 221 West 60th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; can take butler's place; best city references. 216 West 53d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl; would assist with the chamberwork; can be seen at present employer's. 9 West 74th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family as waitress or parlormaid; best reference. A. D., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady desires to place a French girl as waitress or nurse. Apply, for three days, at 8 West 47th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; best city references. 249 East 10th St., Doran's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; reference. M. N., Box 20 Times.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; can be seen at present employer's, 145 East 37th St.

Washing.

FAMILY WASHING.—By first-class laundress; fluting, polishing; 75 cents per dozen; references. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

WASHING.—A competent laundress wishes a private family's washing; at home or go out by the day; a superior froner; good references. M. K., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

CHARGE OF CHILDREN.—By experienced German to take charge of growing children and to assist in housekeeping; best city references. Mrs. Dortmund, 537 East 85th St.

SEAL SACQUES REDYED, REPAIRED, OR made into fashionable capes. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., 17 years with George Smith, London, and Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family where second man or parlormaid is kept; ten years' best city references. Call at present employer's, 21 West 56th St., between 11 and 3 Monday.

BUTLER.—Single man or second; by experienced young Englishman; just disengaged; city reference; age, 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches. S. M., Box 806 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; single-handed or with parlormaid; good city reference. W. G. B., 478 4th Av.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes a situation for her butler. Call, Monday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at 24 West 57th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an Englishman and wife; are thoroughly experienced; city or country. H., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, OR SINGLE HANDED.—By a young Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties and can be highly recommended. B., 222 East 27th St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly understands his duties; good city references, five years' from last employer, who can be seen. A. Williams, Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-qualified Frenchman; speaks English fluently; highest personal testimonial from last employer. E. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a married couple; man as butler; wife is a first-class Vienna cook; in private family; city references. A. B., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced, trustworthy man in private family, where second man or parlormaid is kept; best city reference. W. M., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent young colored man in private family; thoroughly understands his business; good references; last employer seen. Giles, 145 West 30th St.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a Frenchman; middle age; speaks English; no objection to city or country; best of city reference. Henry, 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a sober, experienced Englishman; height, 5 feet 9 inches; age, 33; wages, $56; good recommendations; present employer seen. D. M., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Age, 28; in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; good city references from leading families; last employer can be seen. J. N., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or where parlormaid is kept; five years' best city reference from last place. 65 Park Av.

BUTLER.—By experienced Frenchman; 28 years old; first-class city and country references. Butler, 106 West 26th St.

BUTLER OR VALET.—English; age 26; can be highly recommended; no objection to the country. T. B., 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a German; married; age 32; first-class city and country reference. P. J. S., Box 1,061, 1,243 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class references; city or country. H. S., 205 West 47th St.

BUTLER.—By a Swede; thoroughly competent man; age, 30; best of references. G. Z., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a middle-aged man in small private family; good city reference. J. C., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By German; first-class butler in every respect; in private family; best reference. A., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can highly recommend him; thoroughly understands his business; sober; honest; married; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; English; age 28; single; best references; 18 months with last employer; four years previous. E. T., 35 East 47th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—By experienced Englishman, married; no family; thoroughly sober and reliable. Present employer, B. A. Sands, 58 West 48th St.

OUR "SHORT AD." CORNER.

—If young Higger had not been reading "Lady Fitz-Maudlin's Dark Secret" until 2 o'clock in the morning, he would not have arrived at the dry-goods store with his head full of Chesterfieldian and elegant phrases with which to regale the girls at the glove counter.

If he had not had those phrases in his head he would not have made an impression of elegance and education upon the wife of the proprietor, who happened to call in and pause near the bargain counter to ask a question.

If he had not made such an impression the wife of the proprietor would not have expatiated about him to her husband for about ten consecutive breakfasts.

If she had not thus expatiated, her husband would not have been led to place young Higger in a position where he could look important and do no particular harm, from which position he was successively pushed up to higher places, and at last to a partnership in the firm.

If young Higger hadn't been reading "Lady Fitz-Maudlin's Dark Secret" he would still be salesman in the silk department. But the world says he is a man of wonderful enterprise and a Napoleon of finance.—Chicago Record.

I Love Some One.

I love some one with all my might.
My heart's ablaom! (How joy doth fright!)
I've tried to hide its glow from you,
And yet I did half guess you knew
Why all my cares had taken flight.

Life seems one long, sweet, moonlit night.
With tender trust my troth I plight;
Dreams haunt the morn; yet ah, 'tis true
I love some one.

The critic world can never slight
Nor hurt me now. There is no blight
On my soul's rose, whose crimson hue
Deepens with hope. I drink the dew
From Eros' cup; for, through and through,
I love some one. ELLA A. GILES.
—Boston Transcript.

—A Chicago newspaper wastes considerable space in telling women how to get off a street car. So long as cars run on the right-hand track and women carry their bundles on their left arm they will get off street cars backward, and no amount of advice can change it.—Cleveland Leader.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single Protestant young man, (Swede;) thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; sober; willing and obliging; will give good satisfaction; a trial solicited; city or country; excellent reference from last employer. Charles, 104 East 27th St., carriage factory.

COACHMAN.—By young man; strictly sober; honest and industrious; as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; has first-class reference from last employer, who can be seen at any time; city or country. A. C., care of Mr. W. Hamilton, 210 West 20th St.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—By Scotchman; understands horses, carriages, and harness thoroughly; can milk; willing, sober, and honest; care flowers, lawns, roadways; attend furnaces; good home; moderate wages; in country. Call, for two days, James Murray, Putnam House, 4th Av. and 28th St.

COACHMAN.—With the highest references from last employer, who can be seen as to character and ability; is open for engagement Nov. 1; married; not particular as to apartments over stable. P. C., 15 East 30th St.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—Protestant; single; thorough horseman; good, careful driver; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; last employer seen; highest city references. R., Box 10, 1,142 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a singe man; thoroughly capable and efficient; ten years' best city reference from one family; careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate, civil, and obliging; city or country. J. B., 1,659 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a single German; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; understands the care of furnace; best city reference; no objection to the country. J. S., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; Protestant; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; city or country; first-class city references. S. A., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN OR SECOND MAN.—By competent young man; understands his business in every respect; good driver; willing and obliging; good reference; last employer can be seen. J. C., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By competent man; understands his business thoroughly; furnace, lawn, and all things pertaining to a gentleman's place; written and personal references. W. F., Box 203 Times.

COACHMAN.—By German cavalryman; is a useful man; not afraid of work; strictly sober and steady; good references; city or country. Coachman, care of Mr. Teeselman, 639 West 24th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; thoroughly competent; ten years' reference from last employer; former employer can be seen. 2 East 70th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can confidently recommend to any person needing his service. E. S., 241 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; has the best of testimonials. J. B., 103 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By married man; 28 years old; small family; ten years' experience; genuine recommendations. C. W., 18 Heyward St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires to find a position for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply to present employer, John L. Lamson, 46 Wall St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Just disengaged; temperate; good city driver; single; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference. Coachman, 644 6th Av., second floor.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as driver or helper; age, 32; best of reference. I. Mullen, 603 West 37th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a reliable, steady young man; first-class references; moderate wages; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—English; by a first-class, single, middle-aged, medium-sized man who knows his business thoroughly; highest city references; town or country. W. Gilman, 347 East 34th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; disengaged owing to gentleman leaving his horses in country; first-class references; city or country. Call or address last employer, 53 Beaver St. Fer T. Walsh.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—By a colored man; care of furnaces between 34th and 40th Sts.; reliable and strictly temperate; excellent references. Douglas, 53 West 37th St.

FURNACEMAN.—By a man who understands care of furnace; a few houses to attend to. O. P., 666 9th Av.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; has first-class references. J. M., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man, recently landed, in house or stable; is intelligent and easily taught; will be found a willing and trustworthy servant; has excellent reference from a New-York City lady, who can be seen. B., 251 West 50th St.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE-HANDED.—By young man indoors; private family; is good valet; can be highly recommended by last employer. J., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class city references. A. N. B., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man, English, as second man in a private family; good reference. O. B., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE HANDED.—By young Englishman; well experienced; good city reference. R. N., 650 3d Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; quick and smart; good worker. Akerstrom, 312 West 36th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By an active elderly man as house or window man; English; strictly sober. Webb, 234 East 25th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young married man; understands gardening, farming, and coaching; good references. 235 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—To do general housework; care of furnace and wait in private family; city or country. J. Hinton, 247 East 56th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young colored man. J. N., 115 West 32d St.

VALET.—Five years' best city reference from last place. M. K., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

AN ARTIST ON HANGINGS AND DRAperies, lace curtains, and upholstering in general engages at reasonable terms; references. H. Graves, 161 East 22d St., second floor.

CLERK.—By a young man as clerk; educated; good address; lawyer's office preferred; reference, 215 East 26th St.

FARMER, GARDENER, AND USEFUL MAN.—First-class milker; wages, $15 per month; good references. Farmer, 270 West 23d St.

MACHINIST OR TO WORK FOR ARTIST.—By boy; 15 years old. 413 West 41st St.

NURSE AND MASSEUR.—Graduate awaiting engagement; best references. M. D., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—The addresses of employment agencies in New-York City, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, and Syracuse. R., Post Office Box 893, Cambridge, Md.

YOUNG MAN (23) DESIRES STEADY POSITION in Harlem or vicinity; reference. Martin Kraus, 214 East 121st St.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—ATTRACTIVE SECOND FLOOR; FOUR rooms; bath; private table optional; also suites, with or without board; strictly first-class; references. 56 West 34th St.

1.—38TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large, handsome, second-floor front room; excellent table; reference.

19TH ST., 57-57 WEST.—Large sunny room; also back parlor; families or gentlemen; reference; parlor dining room.

22D ST., 26 WEST.—Par or floor, handsomely furnished, for small family; board optional; references.

23 EAST 46TH ST.—Pleasant rooms on second floor to let, with board; terms moderate; references.

26 WEST 91ST ST.—Handsome second floor in private house, (few other boarders;) private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room; location near Park and elevated station.

26 WEST 50TH ST.—Rooms, singly or en suite; private table if desired; terms reasonable to desirable parties; references.

26 WEST 30TH ST.—Nicely-furnished rooms; table board; references required.

30TH ST., 9 WEST.—The "Gosford;" small family hotel; good table, home comforts, and reasonable prices.

33D ST., 12 EAST, NEAR WALDORF.—Elegant family hotel; suites, private baths, private tables; cuisine unexcelled.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely furnished suite, for or separately, with board; also square room for gentlemen; references.

34TH ST., 22 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

37TH ST., WEST, NO. 49.—Two desirable double rooms; parlor-floor dining room; references.

42D ST., 248 WEST.—Parlor floor or singly; other beautiful, large rooms; newly furnished and decorated; references.

43D ST., 15 WEST, OPPOSITE HOTEL RENaissance.—Newly-furnished second floor; references exchanged.

46TH ST., 27 EAST.—Pleasant sunny front rooms; ample closets; excellent board; reasonable.

47TH ST., 117 WEST.—New boarding house; attractive rooms; table service the best; shall always cater to please; location, none better; single and en suite; board or without.

50TH ST., 61 WEST.—Front alcove; also back room; second floor; together or separately; with board; references.

51ST ST., 63 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite, third floor, front, southern exposure; together or separate; superior table.

51ST ST., 50 WEST.—Third-floor sunny room; also front room with private bath; fourth-floor single rooms; excellent table; references.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Sunny fourth floor hall room, with board; large closet; references given and required.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large room on fourth floor; also sunny hall room; with board; references.

58TH ST., 18 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished, sunny square room, with first-class board.

71 MADISON AV.—Single rooms; heated; for gentlemen; also table board; references required.

119 WEST 75TH ST.—Elegantly furnished third floor; hall room, fourth floor; superior board; references.

130TH ST., 161 WEST, NEAR 7TH AV.—Cheerful front sunny rooms; superior board; in private family.

145 WEST 44TH ST.—Choice spacious room; second floor; surroundings superior; small family; central dining room; back parlor; references. Address SUPERIOR.

434 MADISON AV.—Third-floor front room extra large closets; reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, (ADULTS,) IN ELEgant residence near 59th St. L station desire to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife handsomely-furnished second floor with every convenience. Address C. A., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

A FRENCH FAMILY OF REFINEMENT, LIVing in comfortable corner flat, will board one gentleman. Address CENTRAL PARK, Box 374 Times, Up Town.

GRAMERCY PARK, 37 AND 38.—Desirable rooms, en suite and single; steam heat; private park; references.

LENOX, 11 WEST 32D ST.—Will open for the reception of guests Nov. 1; choice suite elegantly furnished; private table optional; parlor floor.

ROOMMATE WANTED.—By gentleman of cultivation and refinement; $3; fine large room, with board; very best house, location, and associations in city; library, music, &c.; $12 to $15 weekly. Address RESPONSIBLE, Box 190 Times.

Furnished Rooms.

7 WEST 31ST ST.—A nicely-furnished second suite; private bath; other desirable rooms; breakfast optional; references.

18 WEST 33D ST.—Refined gentlemen can have most desirable home like rooms, beautifully kept, with breakfast and dinner, if desired; references.

22D ST., 12 EAST.—Elegantly-furnished bachelor apartments; parlors; also small rooms; private baths; breakfasts optional.

31ST ST., 17 EA

SPORTS AT THE COLLEGES

THE 'VARSITY FOOTBALL TEAMS NOW PRACTICALLY CHOSEN.

Secret Practice Has Been Begun by Most of the Big Elevens and Tricks Are Being Arranged for the Principal Games —Yale's New System of Training and Change of Diet Seems to be Successful—Trying to Pick a Right Half Back at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—Within two years a complete change has come over the system of training as practiced in colleges and amateur athletic associations. Strange to say, from the time of the Olympic games there has always been perfect unanimity of opinion on matters pertaining to the diet of candidates for athletic honors in an arduous undertaking until as recent a time as the above date. The change has, however, been almost revolutionary, and at Yale the new system is practiced in its most radical form.

Football and crew training require the most improved methods, and to experiments in these are due the discoveries which led to the change. It is a familiar sight to see the members of the crew or eleven stalking about with slow, listless gait, gaunt in aspect, with all the features wearing a hard, famished appearance, and with the eyes almost lustreless and surrounded with dark circles.

This has ever been the condition of things under the old system. Under the new it is different.

The daily mess under the old system was singularly monotonous. There was the traditional rare (almost raw) beef served in steaks or roasts, no fruit, no pastry, and no gravies of any sort. Now, variety lends a delightful spice to the training table diet of the football team and boat crew which relieves the dreaded discipline and routine of half their terrors. In the first place the athlete has plenty of fruit. Three times a day it stands on the table. Grapes, dates, figs, and often oranges and bananas, without restriction, are lavished in such a profusion as would cause the advocates of the old régime to hold their hands in horror.

For breakfast, after the football player has finished his fruit, he consumes a liberal dish of oatmeal and rich cream, an innovation absolutely foreign to former systems. A thick steak follows, done not necessarily rare, according to the taste of the athlete. For lunch, more fruit, cold meats and chops, with toasted bread, constitute the meal, though sometimes eggs are given instead of chops in case a regular game is to be played the same day.

Dinner is at 6, an hour and a half after the daily practice is over. A ravenous crowd surrounds the board. The fruit disappears like magic. The roasts are brought on, generally beef, and always accompanied by broiled chicken or turkey. Toast, as at the other two meals of the day, takes the place of bread, though mashed potatoes, with cream gravy, are allowed. A pudding of rather plain make is given the men three or four times a week, this year being the first time the experiment has been made. Soup at lunch and dinner is allowed, though not always relished, and therefore not taken.

Much greater latitude is given in matter of drink this year than ever before. Milk, cool and fresh, is allowed, and the football player consumes on the average a quart a day. Tea and coffee are strictly tabooed except in peculiar cases, where they may be said to be taken as a medicine or stimulant. An ale tankard is emptied by the athletes at dinner twice a week. This experiment has been tried with the best results, and in cases where a player shows approaching symptoms of overtraining he is allowed, among other things, a larger or more frequent allowance of ale.

The quantity of food consumed at a football training table is appalling. It is a poor specimen of a player who can't manage to dispose of a whole broiled chicken at dinner, with other things in proportion. "It's a funny sight," said "Mike" Murphy, the trainer, the other day, "to see the boys at the training table where the people aren't used to football guests. Why, they simply eat the house to a standstill, that's all there is about it." The Yale eleven and eight have a regular chef who looks after the matter of general supplies, and a force of waiters who are taken along if the eleven goes out of town for an important game. The results of the new method are highly satisfactory. It is a very efficient system, as is proved by the fact that not a single member of the Yale team has this year been compelled to change his diet because of overtraining. Nineteen men are now at the Yale table, and a few more will be taken on during the fortnight before the big games.

At last the eleven is, with a single exception, reasonably assured. To this result alone the work of the coaches the past week has been fruitful. Barring accidents, the team which will face Harvard at Springfield is: Ends, Hinkey and Greenway; tackles, Measler and Murphy; guards, Hickok and McCrea; centre, Stillman; quarter back, Morris; left half back, Armstrong; full back, Butterworth. Right half back is the position which the coaches have yet to decide upon the best man for. There are five promising aspirants for it—Eaton, Hall, Thorne, Richards, and Hart.

Eaton heads the list, but his inability to stand the long strain of a long game militates against him, and he is kept carefully nursed as the best man for putting into the game till injured and then replaced by another. Hart has played in the form for a week. He was given his first 'Varsity trial in the Williams game last Wednesday and improved his opportunities fairly well. He weighs about 160 pounds, and is desirable on that account, as all the promising backs are light this year. Thorne has been coached diligently on account of his weight, 170 pounds, but he still fumbles the ball, runs high, and loses time getting into motion. He strikes the line forcibly, however, and may yet be worked into available form before the big games. Hall is a disappointment. Since the Dartmouth game, when his brilliant runs captured the spectators, he has lapsed and now is almost out of the race. A bad ankle has handicapped him, but he has fallen off in all points badly the past week.

Armstrong's dashing play appears more formidable every day. He is certainly destined to be Yale's star ground gainer this year, and promises to make even a second Bliss if the line in front of him can be brought into some sort of harmony. Butterworth's second injury this season happened last week and was a severe blow. He has not had a week's practice this Fall, and will not be in condition for another week, at least. His ankle keeps him still on crutches, and his old effectiveness may be lost for the season.

In the meantime it is obvious that only the absence of a few pounds of beef keeps young "Billy" Richards off the eleven. He is the well-known intercollegiate champion sprinter, and is the best drop kicker and long punter in college. He is the fastest runner trying for a place behind the line, and his tackling is perfect. But somebody with a little weight must be found to make an impression against the Harvard line, and the coaches are moving all Yale to search him out.

SHIFTING PLAYERS AT HARVARD.

The Team Now Busy with Secret Practice —Upton Back with the Eleven.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—The work on the football field the last week has been full of interest, not only on account of the shifting of the members of the team, but also on account of the recent developments regarding new plays and players. Secret practice has begun, and every afternoon the eleven rides in a barge to Soldiers' Field, returning after an hour to play with the second eleven. How long this work on Jarvis Field will continue is at present unknown, but it is probable that before long the 'Varsity will spend all its time on Soldiers' Field, returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays only, to play the scheduled games. The men who go to the secret practice are Waters, Emmons, Manahan, Acton, Lewis, Mackie, Newell, Stevenson, Foster, Dunlop, Clarke, Gray, C. Brewer, Fairchild, and Corbett. These men are also at the training table. The work done in practice is the perfection of tricks under Mr. Deland.

No game was played on Wednesday with an outside team. Instead, the graduate eleven lined up again against the 'Varsity and played two ten-minute halves, with a score of 6 to 0 in the 'Varsity's favor. The management has got itself into partial disfavor by charging 50 cents for admission to this game. Last week the "grads" played against the 'Varsity, and no gate fee was taken. This time the management promised a game with the second eleven after the "grads" had finished, and failed to keep its part of the contract. Evidently this is the year of high prices. The Cornell game is going to cost $2 a seat, and the Springfield game at least 50 cents more. In the college there is now an undercurrent of protest against the high price which the men have to pay to see their own team play football.

As was reported a week ago, Upton had decided to play. He came out on Tuesday, and everybody took hope. The plan, however, was made that he should play right end instead of tackle, in view of the fact that Stevenson is overtrained. Upton also played with the graduate eleven on Wednesday. On Wednesday night the college was shocked to learn that "Joe" had decided to coach Williams, in response to a flattering offer. Nothing definite is known about it, since Upton has been away for a few days, nobody knows where. That he received the offer is true. That he has accepted it is false, and one of his bosom friends says that Upton will be out on Jarvis Field Monday to play with the 'Varsity.

Upton is a strange man. It was he whom the Yale men treated so harshly last year. Harvard has always believed that it was Yale's intention to weaken Upton and Emmons, in order to make the latter's graduation, even if she had to do it by "slugging." Accordingly, the feeling against Yale for nearly killing Upton last Fall has not died out. Many were glad, therefore, to hear that "Joe" was going back on the team, but Upton's friends are sorry that he is going to play opposite Hinkey, the aggressor of last Fall. The prevalent feeling is that, if anything happens to Hinkey, Upton will be blamed, on account of grudge, and Harvard will get the discredit of dirty play. Upton is so plucky that he will not stand horseplay, especially from the man who hurt him last year.

The work with the graduates on Wednesday showed a lamentable weakness on the part of the 'Varsity eleven. The men are invariably slow in opening the game. It takes them about ten minutes to warm up, and those ten minutes are usually devoted to fumbling and careless team play. On Tuesday Fairchild made a very poor showing at quarter. At one time he fumbled the ball just long enough to allow the second eleven to get through, yet, instead of dropping on the ball, he risked a pass to Corbett. It was dangerous work, and although Corbett saved the ball and made ten yards, yet such work wouldn't go with Yale. Fairchild is careless, and loses his head, and the coaches are still anxious about him. Elton Clarke is laid up with water on the knee, and Waters is crippled, but not badly. Stevenson is in poor condition, and George Gray still limps about. Just at present, therefore, the team is in a crippled condition.

One of the coaches has said definitely that Waters will not go back into the line, and that Acton is going to play guard. Finlay has not appeared yet on the field, although he is in the college deep in geological research. It cannot be denied that Acton is making great improvement, especially in interference. He always runs with the ball. Besides Manahan, Elton Clarke is the only new candidate who is making a good showing. Clarke is one of the pluckiest halfs in college, and when he has played he has always made big gains. He has a sure grip on the ball and runs low. He cannot dodge or wriggle as well as Corbett, but he is steadier. Corbett likes the applause of the grand stand too well to remember that brilliancy is not the only requisite to good football. The freshman games will be held to-morrow, and a large attendance is assured. The admission price has been reduced to 25 cents, and this means increased attendance.

SLOW IN LINING UP.

Some of the Faults in Princeton's Work— The Hospital List.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—Considering the number of men who have been unable to participate in the game, the 'Varsity team has done admirable work during the past week. Princeton was beginning to congratulate herself on the fewness of men injured, when Hall was forced to retire, and since that time only a portion of the team has been able to play at any one time. The injuries have been confined principally to the men back of the line, though McCauley, left tackle, was forced to retire in the Lehigh game and has been able to play only a little at a time since. The worst misfortune which has befallen the team was the injury of Rosengarten, the dodging half-back, who made such a reputation in the game with Cornell.

He had his collar bone broken in the practice Monday, and will be unable to play again this season. Ward, the other half, considered the best upon the team; Allen, the full back, and Blake, first substitute full back, have all been upon the "hospital list" during the week and are not yet in any condition to put up their game. Hall is now able to walk, and intends to play in the game with the University of Pennsylvania next Saturday.

The coachers have devoted special attention during the whole week to the slowness of the team in lining up, and there is a marked improvement.

Burt, '95, has been playing full back since the injury of Allen and Blake, and has won much applause by his shrewd catching, running, and dodging. He punts nearly as well as Allen and is a better drop kicker, though he is a little inclined to lose his head. The weakness of Princeton's line during the second half of the game with Lehigh indicates that the line lacks the endurance necessary to play the halves required for a championship game. This has attracted the attention of the coachers, and since that time much longer halves have been played in the practice games, and special attention has been given to sharp and steady play.

Princeton has had competent coachers during the week, and their influence is easily discernible. Janeway, '90, who played guard on the '89 team, has been devoting his attention to the centre, and has often donned the football costume and joined the scrub to show the boys how to "play ball." Poe, '84 and Bergen, '91, have been coaching the backs, while Lewis, '89, and Woods, '92, have been giving their time to the ends and tackles.

GETTING READY FOR WEST POINT.

The Naval Cadets Doing Good Work Under Great Disadvantages.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 29.—In the eyes of the naval cadets and their friends, the academy team plays but one game of football this season, and that is the annual contest here on the 2d of December between West Point and the Naval academy.

Late Winter word reached the Naval Academy that the West Point team had already been selected and was at practice in the gymnasium. Nor has the navy been idle. It has been at work all season under the eye of its trainer, Dr. J. A. Hartwell of Yale. When interrogated as to the condition of the Naval Academy team, he said training a team in a military institution was attended with some difficulties. The men were not able to practice at all except by electric light after dark, and, as they were only able to give forty-five minutes a day to playing, it all had to be employed in team work, and no time could be given to the instruction of individual players in signals and kicking. He pronounced the team a willing, working set of men, training under great disadvantages, for they rise at 6 in the morning and go to bed at 10 at night, and are employed almost every hour during the week, except on Saturdays and Sundays.

The team has a good centre rush, excellent tackles, and fine guards, but it is lacking in proper backs behind the line. The team play is ragged, the interference is poor. The team does not go at it hard enough and show a clear field for the runner. The players do not get in the way of their opponents to stop their running as they ought. They do not go in and keep up to the scratch as they should. Dr. Hartwell says, "The training is directed to correct these defects."

COLUMBIA'S FRESHMAN TEAM.

It Is a Good One and Winning Many Victories—Athletic Prospects.

All the athletic interest at Columbia College is now centred on the freshman football team, which by its repeated victories over local teams has come under the public notice quite often recently. Outside of the featherweight team, the freshman team is the only one that Columbia possesses. It is deplorable that such a state of things exists, but with the coming of the '97 team a new light has seemed to break on the little athletic world at Columbia. The members of the present team have shown their willingness to work and with good results. Twice a week practice games are held with the team from the New-York Athletic Club and each time it has given the latter team a good tussle. Great improvement is noticed, both in individual and in team work.

The majority of the players have had pretty thorough training at their respective preparatory schools, although some of the men, who bid fair to become first-class players, had but very little to do with football previous to the entrance to Columbia.

The following games have been scheduled:

Nov. 4. Yonkers Young Men's Christian Association at Yonkers.

Nov. 7. Yale freshmen at New-Haven.

Nov. 8. Tuxedo Club at Durland's Riding Academy.

Nov. 11. New-York Military Academy at Cornwall.

Nov. 15. St. Paul's School at Garden City.

Nov. 18. Brooklyn Latin School at William's Bridge.

Nov. 25. Peekskill Military Academy at Peekskill.

Nov. 29. Princeton freshmen at William's Bridge.

The games with the freshmen of Yale and Princeton will be the most formidable and interesting, though most of the clubs above mentioned have very strong teams. There is quite a struggle among the men for position at the final games. The candidates for the different positions are:

Ends—Conners, Joseph, and Montague; tackles—Prentiss, Goetze, Chatfield, and Byam; guards—Davidson, Anderson, and Wyland; centre—Mulligan and Masury; quarter backs—H. Armstead; half backs—Bissel, Fressbridge, Putnam, and Dobbins; full backs—Hutchinson and Monks.

Some good news reached the ears of football men during the latter part of last week, in that President Seth Low was going to make certain concessions to those engaged in playing football. Just what the concessions are has not been made public. This is an entirely new departure, and one which will most assuredly endear the President to the students.

The featherweight football team is composed of those students who, because of size and strength, were not eligible for the regular team.

R. G. Shipman, while practicing with the New-York Athletic Club team last Thursday at Manhattan Field, injured his knee joint, which, in all probability, will unfit him for football for the rest of the season.

The Columbia College Athletic Union will hold a mass meeting on Thursday, Nov. 2, in the Law School Building for the annual election of members of the standing committees on rowing, track athletics, baseball, and football.

Thomas Ives Chatfield, Yale, '92, who rowed on the '92 and '93 'Varsity crews, has entered the Columbia Law School. Chatfield has consented to row against Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania should Columbia have a crew this year.

INSURANCE BOYS WIN AGAIN.

The Flushing Field Club Easily Taken Into Camp.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 29.—The Flushing Field Club furnished the scalps in the game with the Metropolitan Insurance Company eleven yesterday. Seven hundred persons cheered the good plays.

Play began at 4 P. M., Flushing winning the toss and working the flying wedge for a gain of five yards. After seven minutes' play, Weed made the touch-down by a fine run around left end. Bogert failed to kick goal. Flushing then seemed to loose heart. The Metropolitans played one or two successful tricks by Smith, Morgan, and Cornell, and went through the Flushing line for gains of fifteen and twenty yards, the call of time preventing the Mets from scoring—score, 4—0.

The second half opened with a fine exhibition of blocking and tackling, Moore and Kammerer doing effective work. The play was hard, the Metropolitans advancing the ball steadily through the Flushing centre. Davis made a touch-down, with failure at goal. Flushing fumbled the ball, Cushman falling on it, securing it for the Mets. This was Flushing's farewell to the ball, for they never again got possession of it. The final score was Metropolitan, 8; Flushing, 4.

The teams lined up as follows:

Metropolitans.	*Position.*	*Flushings.*
Smith	Left end	Mitchell.
Kammerer	Left tackle	Peck.
Moore	Left guard	Barnwall.
Ritchie	Centre	Storm.
Cushman	Right guard	Barnwall.
Elliot	Right tackle	Crosby.
Hill	Right end	Murray-Kneeland.
Hughes	Quarter back	Wurding.
Cornell	Left half back	Smedberg.
Davis	Right half back	Weed.
Morgan	Full back	Bogert.

Referee—Mr. Walter Browne, Jr. Umpire—Mr. Welters.

Battery B and Acorns' Tie Game.

The football team of the Acorn Athletic Association of Brooklyn played Battery B, United States Army, at Governors Island Saturday afternoon an interesting and exciting game. They lined up as follows:

Acorns.	*Position.*	*Battery B.*
Applegate	Left end	Loomis.
Davis	Left tackle	Mobilly.
Conran	Left guard	Benson.
Gregory	Centre	Tucker.
Richland	Right guard	Bissel.
Ostrom	Right tackle	Kock.
Wheeler	Right end	Berry.
Bartley	Left half	Marsh.
Schwab	Right half	Martin.
Howard	Full back	Veitenheimer.
Sherwood	Quarter back	Thomas.

Score—Acorns, 18; Battery B, 18.

Acorns—Touch-downs, 3; goals from touch-down, 1.

Battery B—Touch-downs, 3; goals from touch-downs, 2; safety, 2.

Referee—Lieut. Van Dusen. Umpire—Mr. Edmund Turper.

FOR SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

First Games of the Southern Amateur Athletic Association.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Nine thousand people witnessed the first championship games of the Southern Amateur Athletic Association, organized during the past Summer, with four clubs from New-Orleans, two from Birmingham, one from Louisville, and one from San Antonio, here yesterday. There were eighty-five contestants, and the competitions were close. The records established by local clubs were broken in more than half the events. The games of yesterday will establish the records for future events for the Southern Association.

The events and winners were as follows:

100-Yard Run.—John Jordy, Young Men's Gymnastic Club of New-Orleans, won. Time—0:10 1-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—E. J. Miltenberger, Young Men's Gymnastic Club, won. Distance, 108 feet.

One-Mile Walk.—James McCan, Young Men's Gymnastic Club of New-Orleans, won. Time—9:48.

Quarter-Mile Bicycle.—O. C. Abbot, Southern AC of New-Orleans, won. Time—0:37 1-5.

One-Half-Mile Run.—H. Aue, Mission AC of San Antonio, won. Time—2:04 1-5.

220-Yard Run.—R. E. Bering, Southern AC, won. Time—0:23.

Running High Jump.—Frederick S. B. Jones, Birmingham AC, and Walter Robertson, Southern AC, jumped 5 feet 5 inches.

Half-Mile Bicycle Race.—P. Casse, Southern AC, won. Time—1:15.

One-Mile Run.—M. Verdell, Young Men's Gymnastic Club, won. Time—5:15.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—E. C. P. Randall, Southern AC, won. Time—0:21.

One Mile Bicycle Race.—P. Casse, Southern AC, won. Time—2:59.

Quarter-Mile Run.—R. E. Bering, Southern AC, won. Time—0:55.

Putting Sixteen Pound Shot.—G. A. Salomon, Southern AC won. Distance—36 feet 4 inches.

Five-Mile Run.—W. Warkel, American AC, won. Time—31:00.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by M. F. Hickman, Birmingham CC. Time—6:21.

Throwing Fifty-six Pound Weight.—J. P. Sullivan, Southern AC, won. Distance, 22 feet 7 inches.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by H. A. Wernicke, American AC. Time—0:29.

MASCOT AND DIRECTUM.

Both Horses at Fleetwood Preparing for Their Big Match.

Fleetwood Park is once again the centre of attraction for metropolitan horsemen. Mascot, the champion pacer, arrived from Buffalo on Friday last, and yesterday morning at daybreak, Directum, the four-year-old trotting king, reached the old track at Morrisania, after a thirty-six hours' journey from Chicago. On Thursday next the two champions are matched for a stake of $5,000, mile heats, best three in five.

When this match was made some of the leading associations in the country tried to secure the great event for their tracks, such places as Terre Haute, Columbus, Ohio; Chicago, and Buffalo offering tempting sums for it, but both Monroe Salisbury and Perry Taylor, the owner of Mascot, preferred Fleetwood, and so the horsemen of this locality have an opportunity of seeing a harness race which promises to be the event of the year.

Both horses are fit and well, and it is a safe prediction that whether the trotter or the pacer wins, some records will have to drop before the struggle is over. Directum is looking a trifle gaunt, but this is probably owing to the fact that he stood up during the whole of the long journey from Chicago, and then he has had a long and arduous campaign since the early part of July, when he started at Cleveland to a high-wheeled sulky to beat the 2:08¾ of Maud S. Other than looking a little war-worn, the champion stallion is in fine fettle, his coat is bright, and his eye full of fire. Monroe Salisbury, who is not given much to predictions, says that he expects Directum to trot a faster clip than he has ever shown before, and looks for the colt to lower the 2:05¾ made at Nashville on Thursday, Oct. 10.

The black trotter is not quite so fortunate as the bay pacer as regards the time during which he may be pushed, but what must be the greatest effort of his career. As originally intended, Directum was to have arrived here on Saturday, and then Kelly could have worked him a sharp mile or two yesterday, but the matter stands now the colt will only get a couple of easy miles to-day and one good sharp spin on Tuesday.

Mascot is stabled about half way up the range of stalls known as "Wall Street." The little pacer—he is barely fifteen hands—never looked in better trim than on Saturday, when Andrews worked him three miles, in 2:14, 2:08½, and 2:14½. The middle mile was covered with such apparent ease that those who saw it considerably altered their opinion that the trotter had an easy task to win. Friday night's rain had made the track slow some second and a half or two seconds, in the opinion of experts, and if that is a correct estimate, then whichever wins on Thursday will have to go three cracking miles. The first half was in 1:04½, and each of the two other quarters in 33 seconds.

The amount of money at issue is not of itself of much moment to either party, but the desire for victory on the part of both owners is as keen as if ten times the amount were at stake, and the spectators may rest assured that the champions of both gaits will be asked for a supreme effort.

To fill in the programme for Thursday afternoon a match is being arranged that will be second only in interest to the central event of the day. Major S. T. Dickenson has telegraphed to George Starr at Terre Haute to bring on his double team, Aubine and Zembia, who last week trotted a mile in 2:13, only one-quarter of a second slower than the officially-recognized champion double-team record. Monroe Salisbury will match against this team the geldings, Little Albert, 2:10, and Charley C., 2:14½. Fleming will also drive Matthew Riley's new team, Clayton and Reference, to beat 2:19½ for a silver cup presented by the club. L. A. Burke has also promised that his black gelding Pascal shall trot against the ten-mile record, 27:23¾, made by the bay gelding Controller in 1878.

To-day at Fleetwood, beginning at 1:30, the chestnut mare Clochette will trot against Pascal a match of two-mile heats, best three in five. John Gibbs will drive Pascal, and J. J. Schachet, the owner of the mare, will steer Clochette. On Wednesday the chestnut gelding Nelson will trot against the black gelding Wax a match of mile heats, best three in five, for $500 a side.

Nancy Hanks's Record Trials.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 29.—Nancy Hanks will not start to-morrow as expected. Budd Doble is at Chicago. She will start either next Thursday or Friday at the new record meeting arranged expressly for her owing to last week's bad weather. Belle Vara, 2:08¾, has been shipped to the Kalamazoo Stock Farm, and Miss Alice, 2:13½, has been shipped to New-York.

To Race at Elizabeth To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Robin Hood, Intimidad, Ornus, Figaro, Armitage, Aurelian, and Harrington, 108 pounds each; Annette, Milan, and Mic Mac Queen, 105 each; Charlie T. and Galloping King, 100 each; Sappho and Sprinkle, 97 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Comanche, Prince George, and Herald, 122 pounds each; Tom Skidmore and Redskin, 110 each; Shelly Tuttle, 107.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Best Brand, 112 pounds; Addie, 109; Uncle Jess, 108; Play or Pay, 105; Old Dominion, Portchester, and Lorimer, 104 each; Chiswick, 102; Khaftan, 100; Belwood and Lita, 99 each; Treasure, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Raceland, 120 pounds; Sleipner and Loantaka, 116 each; Soundmore, 108; Fidelio, 104; Stockton, 102; Roche, 101; Young Arion, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. One, 107 pounds; Poor Jonathan, 106; Blue Blood, 105; Strathmaid, Midnight, and Chiswick, 101 each; Seven, 97; Lemon Blossom, 96; Lallah, Plenty, and Priscilla, 94; Big Mid, 91.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Chesapeake, 109 pounds; St. Anthony, 102; Rico and Redlight, 99 each; Bolero, 98; Miss Kitty and Azrael, 95 each; Miss Bess, 92; Busiris, 82.

The Cricketers' Club.

The votaries of the great national game of England have at last a headquarters in New-York. On Saturday night, at a highly representative meeting of the willow-wielders of the metropolis, over which D. A. Munro, the President of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, presided, the Cricketers' Club was formally inaugurated. The following officers were elected by acclamation: President, Henry Martin, ex-President of the Metropolitan District Cricket League; Vice President, R. St. G. Walker; Secretary and Treasurer, Jerome Flannery, Post Office Box 1,211, New-York; Board of Governors, D. A. Munro, President of the Manhattan Cricket Club; W. H. Rutty, First Vice President of the Morris Park Cricket Club; W. A. Gray, Vice President of the Brooklyn Cricket Club; J. E. Atkins, President of the Victoria Cricket Club; C. H. Wright, President of the Harlem Cricket Club; W. Fenwick, Secretary of the Metropolitan League, and R. J. Stewart of the Manhattan Cricket Club.

The Board of Governors have the power of adding five names, and these they will select at the earliest possible moment from all the clubs not already represented on the board. The club starts with twenty-five charter members, all of whom will bring into the club their own personal following, so that the membership may be expected to mount up well in the hundreds before the club is much older. The constitution and by-laws will be adopted at a general meeting next Saturday evening, when the committee appointed for the purpose, R. J. Stewart, W. H. Rutty, and Jerome Flannery, will make their report.

Tarrasch Wins a Ruy Lopez.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—Tarrasch opened the eleventh game of the chess match against Tschigorin with a Ruy Lopez. The Russian lost his queen, by an oversight, and the game.

The twelfth game was opened by Tschigorin, Tarrasch playing a French defense. The game was very even throughout, and ended in a draw.

The score now stands: Tarrasch, 6; Tschigorin, 4; drawn, 2.

Minor Sporting Matters.

—A petition has been sent out by the advocates of a site on the salt water for the camp of the American Canoe Association next Summer. The Atlantic Division has the choice of the place of meeting and the petition is addressed to officers of the division. It reads: The selection of Commodore this year in-ing, as it does, to one division, naturally involves the choice of a salt water site, thus carrying out the original plan for the sub-division of the American Canoe Association and preventing the establishment of a permanent camp and all that that implies. The last three general meets have been held on fresh water, and in natural sequence, the general meet in 1894 should be held on salt water. Justice to local canoeists and in view of the fact that the meet of 1890 was such a pronounced success in point of attendance and number of racing entries. The advantages of a salt-water site would undoubtedly appeal to local pride, bring out the full strength of the division, and at the same time build up the membership, as only a meet on home waters could do.

—The preparations for the coming broadsword tournament at the Madison Square Garden Nov. 30 (Thanksgiving night) are going along well. Manager W. A. Brady has received over 100 entries so far, but the competitions will be limited to ten men, who will represent America, Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Germany, Sweden, Canada, and Australia. It is intended to give four battles Thanksgiving night and three Friday and Saturday. There is quite a dispute as to who is champion at this game, Duncan C. Ross, Brian O'Lynn, Sergt. Walsh, and Capt. Magnire claiming the distinction.

—The Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing, L. I., will have a ten-mile run on election day. The course will be from Flushing to Jamaica and return, twice around. The winner will receive a Credenda bicycle. In the evening the club will have a lantern parade, followed by a stag party at their headquarters on Amity Street.

—The football team of the Majestic Athletic Club would like to hear from any teams in or around the city whose average weight is 150 pounds. Communications should be addressed to Manager A. C. Mitchell, 202 West One Hundred and Third Street.

—The Long Island City Wheelmen will have a 100-mile run on election day. The course will be from Long Island City to Islip, L. I. Handsome silver and bronze medals will be given to first and second men.

—The Boston Athletic Association eleven will play football against the Crescents at Eastern Park next Saturday.

—J. Darby, the English champion jumper, arrived from England yesterday on the steamer Umbria.

23d Street
Le Boutillier Bros.

will offer to-day in

Upholstery Dept.

250 pairs Silk Cross Stripe Curtains (grenadine frame,) at per pair

$2.95.

These Curtains are fine new goods, in splendid colorings, and have never been offered at retail less than $5.00 pair.

West 23d Street.

Find your shoe and stick to it.

The best shoemakers make cork-sole shoes for $15 to $18—first-rate shoes; and if they've fitted you right along, and money's no object, don't bother to change.

But have you found your shoe, and do you like paying twice over?

There is none better than our $7.50 cork-sole shoe.

Our Fall book tells about the best clothes, hats, shoes, and furnishings. Write.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. {Prince, Warren, 32d St.

EXTRA SALE DAY
RICH DRESS GOODS.

To-day, in all our Dress Goods Sections, great advantages in fine grades of Imported Fabrics.

Velvet-figured Woollens, Silk-and-Wool Suitings included in this sale.

Attractive line of 46-inch Dress Bengaline, in new Chain Pattern, just opened.

Three lines, highest grade Novelties: Persian Shell, Ombre and Velvet Boucle, at $3.50 per yard; former price $7.50.

Two lines Brilliant Curled Novelties, at $3.00; were $5.00 per yard.

IN THE BASEMENT.

At 50 cents per yard. 100 styles of Cheviots, Herring-bones and Stylish All-Wool Mixtures; opening price $1.00.

At 75 cents per yard, a case of plain colored Vicuna Cheviots, handsome Winter shades; imported to sell at $1.25.

Several hundred pieces of Broadcloth, in short lengths only, all fine qualities and suitable for capes and wraps, at half price.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

AT RETAIL.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

What The Clothing Gazette, the leading journal of the wholesale clothing trade, says in its October issue about our sale:

"A good name is better than riches."

The wonderful success of Hammerslough Bros.' retail sale is an exemplification of the old adage quoted above. Their warerooms have been crowded daily and their cash receipts have amounted to thousands of dollars each week since the sale was inaugurated. Men who never before wore ready-made garments have proven to be the best class of customers.

Sale at our wholesale building on Bleecker St., corner Greene---just west of Broadway. Every garment at strictly wholesale prices---and your money back if you wish it.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

Bleecker St., cor. Greene.

CARPETS.

We call special attention to our immense line of

ROYAL WILTONS,

(in exclusive designs.) We believe them to be the best wearing carpets made.

WILTON VELVETS.

Superior qualities, elegant designs for Parlors, Libraries, Dining and Reception Rooms, Halls, Stairs, &c.

At about (and some even less) than the price of an ordinary Brussels.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Gorham Solid Silver.

The name "Gorham" has been synonymous for many years with all that is chaste and beautiful in the designing and fashioning of Silver ornaments and implements.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

CONSOLATION FOR STANTON.

He Is Not the Only Naval Officer Who Has Been a Law to Himself.

The action of Acting Rear Admiral Stanton in saluting the Brazilian insurgent Admiral Mello before Rio de Janeiro has been much discussed in naval circles and has called out several stories of old-time naval officers who have distinguished themselves in similar ways.

Among a number of the older officers of the navy there are some who do not hesitate to say that had there been no cable communication with Rio de Janeiro Stanton would never have heard from his saluting of Mello. As one officer said: "Stanton belongs to the old school of the navy. The men of the old school, when they became flag officers, were pretty much law unto themselves.

"In the days when cables were unknown an American flag officer scarcely knew any authority but his own. This, though, was after he had sailed from the coast of America.

"There is no end of curious happenings," said this officer, "which could be cited, and many of them within comparatively recent years, which, had they been known generally at the time of their occurrence, might have caused some officers serious trouble.

"Take the saluting affair of Commodore Joseph Fyffe, commonly known as "Joe" Fyffe, in Hongkong. This happened a few years ago. Fyffe was then in command of a United States war ship, with the rank of Captain. It was the occasion of the Queen's birthday, and Fyffe's ship, in common with all the others in the port, was gala dressed.

"At noon the various foreign war ships in port fired a national salute of twenty-one guns. Fyffe's vessel fired a salute of twenty-two guns. The smoke from Fyffe's guns had hardly cleared away when a barge ranged alongside bearing the aide de camp of the British Port Admiral.

"The aide de camp conveyed the compliments of the British Admiral to the commander of the American war ship and requested that the American Captain be so gracious as to explain the meaning of the twenty-two guns fired while the British flag was flying from the mainmasthead of the American ship. The aide de camp intimated that as twenty-one guns was the usually accepted national salute, the British Admiral greatly desired to know if some unusual testimony of esteem had been intended by the salute to the British flag of twenty-two guns.

"Capt. Fyffe, clad in a long linen duster, which reached to his heels, and with an old sea-green cap pulled half over his face, heard the young aide de camp through without venturing a word. Then, when the young Britisher had finished, he said, with considerable emphasis: 'Young man, go tell your Admiral that twenty-one of those guns were fired in honor of Queen Victoria, and one gun was fired in honor of Joe Fyffe.'"

Commodore Joseph Fyffe is one of the characters of the navy. He stands one number above Stanton. Fyffe and Stanton were midshipmen together way back in 1849. Fyffe is now in command of the New-London naval station. It is understood that he requested a friend recently to inquire of the Secretary of the Navy if forty-six years of service in the United States Navy did not entitle him to something better than the command of a camp. Fyffe has a splendid war record to his credit.

It was only a few years ago that Commodore Jonathan Young, another one of the midshipmen of Stanton's time, was coming home from China on a United States war ship. Young espied one day a merchant craft passing him without showing his colors or dipping. Young immediately put his ship about and followed the merchantman for over five miles, firing in the meantime a couple of blank shots and finally a solid shot across the latter's bows. When the merchantman showed his colors he flew the cross of St. George.

Nothing was ever heard from this affair.

In the opinion of the older naval officers it will be hard work for those Commodores and Admirals of the old school now in the service not to forget that they are in touch at nearly every port with the Government at Washington, and incidents which in times gone by would have caused little talk because of the long time elapsing prior to the receipt of the news in America are now, they say, by reason of the cable, made as important as if they happened in a home port.

Fight in a Courtroom.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 29.—Judge Harper, a prominent attorney of Washington Court House, Ohio, in his plea in the Common Pleas Court yesterday, called Nelson Riggin of Mount Sterling a "law shark." Riggin in turn called the Judge a liar and hit him on the head with a heavy inkstand, making an ugly wound. The men then engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight, which lasted until they were parted by friends. Riggin was put in jail and Harper sent home in a cab.

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Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

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This week we offer from our great stock of Ladies' Winter Jackets, Capes, and Furs,

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AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

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Heavy Wool Frieze Cloth Jackets, full sleeves, plaited backs,

4.98,

Regular Price 7.98.

Fine Worumbo Beaver Jackets, box plaited sleeves, umbrella backs,

7.98,

Regular Price 10.75.

Heavy weight Diagonal Cloth Jackets, full sleeves, triple plaited backs,

9.98,

Regular Price 14.98.

Tight-fitting Jackets, braid trimmed, large sleeves, full skirts, silk finished, pearl buttons,

11.98 and 13.75,

Regular Price 16.75 and 19.98.

Full Flare Skirt Jackets, tight fitting, "Worth" collars, braided on waist, sleeves, collar, &c., eleg

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GERMANY SCOWLS AT RUSSIA

NATURAL RESULT OF THE DEMONSTRATIONS IN FRANCE.

The Government's Policy Still Unrevealed, but the Doom of the Russian Commercial Treaty Believed to be Sealed—The Attempt to Suppress Gambling in the German Army—A Demand that Count Taaffe Resign from the Austrian Cabinet.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The semi-official newspapers have not yet been instructed how to treat the Czar's frank words to President Carnot concerning the bonds of friendship between France and Russia. Consequently most of the editors have neglected to comment on the Czar's letter. The official disposition to accept Russia's former assurances of her desire for an entente with Germany has vanished, however, and the old hatred of the Czar and his men rules in the Government offices. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung already is denouncing the cant of the French and Russians about peace, despite their common rejoicing in obtaining as allies the strength necessary to menace German unity.

The most significant sign that the anti-Russian campaign is about to be renewed officially is the reappearance of reports that Russian troops are being pushed up to the frontier, that French magazine rifles are being distributed rapidly in the army, and that the Black Sea and Baltic fleets of Russia are to be increased greatly in the near future. Austrian military newspapers report the erection of immense new barracks and provision magazines on Russia's western frontier, and the construction of a strategic railway from St. Petersburg to Kiev. Military authorities agree, however, that the Russian troops will require a year's drill in the use of their new rifles, and that, therefore, peace is assured for the present, unless the Franco-Russian plans involve an attack upon England previous to any quarrel with the triple alliance.

The growing impression in diplomatic circles is that the weak policy of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery in the Siamese dispute between France and England has encouraged both countries to seize further advantages in the East at the British Government's expense. Russia is already pressing nearer to India, and is organizing a Mediterranean fleet, while France selects as her first spoils the Me-Kong Valley up to the Chinese frontier.

Chancellor von Caprivi's dinner last evening to the South German Finance Ministers and the Russian Treaty Commissioners was the first official function since his return from a month's holiday in Carlsbad. He was in high spirits. An animated group around him and Gen. Brousart von Schellendorf, the new War Minister, discussed for some time the trial of the Hanover gamblers and the expected imperial rescript against gambling in the army. The general opinion was that the rescript would be effective only if supported by strong personal action on the part of the higher officers. The War Minister said that the Generals believed that private influences must be brought to bear, in case the widespread gambling and betting were to be driven out of fashion.

Dr. von Boetticher, Count von Posadowsky, the new Secretary of the Treasury, and Dr. Miquel talked long with the Russian Commissioners as to the prospects of the treaty negotiations. The Chancellor, without making any speeches, drank the health of Gen. Brousart von Schellendorf and Count von Posadowsky, his new associates in the Government, and to his Russian guests.

It is an open secret that the renewal of the strained relations between Germany and Russia has made the joint commission despair of reaching a successful result. Russia's final demand that her cereals be taxed no higher than are Austria-Hungary's under the treaty of 1891 is believed conclusive evidence that any agreement is impossible, especially in view of Dr. Witte's refusal to lower the prohibitive duties on German goods to the level granted to other nations. Unless the Czar and Emperor William exert personal influence upon the Commissioners, the treaty will never be drafted.

The defeat of the Socialist Congress of Social Democrats in Cologne yesterday was made notable by August Bebel's oration on the best methods of using the suffrage. Bebel denounced Dr. Miquel and his suffrage reform in Prussia. The Prussian Finance Minister, he said, had become a trickster. Now an opponent of equal suffrage rights, he had figured as a Communist in 1850, when he wrote to Karl Marx a letter advocating, in terms heard now only from Socialists, the rights of the German working people. Bebel stirred the congress by reading this letter, manifestly for the purpose of making Miquel insecure in his office. The letter will hardly hurt Miquel, who long since repented his youthful Communism, and now thinks himself a practical statesman and skilled Opportunist.

The press generally has ignored a notable utterance which Bebel made, amid the cheers and applause of the delegates. After eulogizing republican institutions, as compared with imperialism, he pointed to the United States and Switzerland as triumphs of popular Government. France, he regretted, was not an equally brilliant example, as she was ruled by the bourgeoisie. He referred to the French recognition of republican principles, and jokingly expressed the hope that Germany, by becoming a social republic, might win back the approval of his Holiness. The Social Democratic newspapers profess to regard the congress as a great success, despite the small size of the attendance.

Government circles have been disturbed by reports that, in an interview with a Montreal reporter, Dr. Peters, the explorer, spoke of the slaughter of African natives as good sport. As the Foreign Office has asked Dr. Peters to explain, his denial of the offensive words will probably be published shortly.

Count Taaffe, Austrian Premier, will resign his office as a preliminary step toward re-forming the Cabinet and securing a new lease of power. The coalition of German Liberals, Conservatives, and Poles was organized formally at a meeting yesterday, and its first declaration of policy was that Taaffe must go. This decision was communicated to Emperor Franz Joseph, who has promised him to hesitate as to his course toward Taaffe's resignation. He esteems Taaffe highly, and cannot find another man in whom he has equal confidence. The crisis is likely to be prolonged until after the Reichsrath committee report on the state of siege in Prague.

Dr. Schweninger has advised Prince Bismarck to pass part of the Winter in seclusion in North Italy.

Goltz Pasha, a German staff officer, has been re-engaged for three years by the Turkish Sultan to continue his work of reorganizing the Turkish Army.

The Spanish Government has given a large order for small arms to the Ludwig Loewe Company, made famous by Rector Ahlwardt's attacks upon them. The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes will come to Bremerhaven to get the rifles.

Several journals commented yesterday upon the prospect of the repeal of the Sherman act. None touched the important point of the effect of repeal on Germany and Austria-Hungary. The Bourses here, in Frankfort, and in Vienna, fear that an immediate effect will be the embarrassment of the Reichsbank, which has no gold to spare for the American demand. Austria still requires gold to realize her currency reform, and her agents are still buying for her in London and Paris. Hungary needs 20,000,000 crowns in gold to met her share of the conversion.

German trade is much depressed, and Berlin is menaced with a crisis due to overspeculation in real estate. The business outlook is gloomy, but financiers hope for better times after the repeal of the Sherman act and the modification of the McKinley bill.

Among the Americans in Berlin are Mrs. John McPherson, wife of Senator John McPherson; John Hazard and family of Rhode Island, Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge of New-York, Mrs. Kenny, wife of the war ship Bennington's Paymaster; Mrs. Boggs, wife of the Chicago's Paymaster; Mrs. Hutchins, and Mrs. Hartley and sister, on Wednesday the family of William Walter Phelps, Mrs. Rottenburg, nee Phelps, and her husband, returned from Baden Baden.

GEN. MARGALLO SHOT DOWN.

The Riffians Defeat the Spaniards at Melilla.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—Gen. Margallo, Commander in Chief of the Spanish troops at Melilla, was shot dead yesterday while leading a sortie against the Riffians. Seventy of his men were killed and 122 others were wounded.

The sortie was made after the Riffians had driven back to the citadel the Spaniards who had been building a redoubt near Fort Cabrerizas. The tribesmen, although under a heavy artillery fire from the Spanish forts, did not retire after abandoning the pursuit of the Spanish troops. Eventually they occupied the trenches which had been dug near Fort Cabrerizas to protect the Spanish soldiers at their work. To dislodge them Margallo led out 2,000 infantry from the fort. The Riffians in the trenches held them in check until reinforcements 6,000 strong were brought up from the main body about a mile back in the hills.

The tribesmen then had some 11,000 warriors. They stretched out their line apparently for the purpose of surrounding Margallo, and at one time the fighting extended along a three-mile front. Margallo tried to break the centre of their line and charged with half his men, but was repulsed with heavy losses. Just as the order for retreat was given he fell from his horse, shot through the heart. His body was carried by his men from the field, and lies now in the citadel at Melilla.

Under a hot fire from the Riffians the Spaniards retired to Fort Cabrerizas. The Riffians were checked in their pursuit by the guns of the fort. They answered the fire intermittently throughout last night from the earthworks formerly occupied by the Spaniards.

At midnight Gen. Ortega, upon whom the command devolved after Margallo's death, went to Fort Cabrerizas with 1,500 infantry. This morning he led out 3,000 men and drove the Riffians from the trenches, which the Spaniards were occupying when the last dispatches were received. Ortega has telegraphed that the situation is serious, and there is imperative need of immediate reinforcements.

The commander of the Spanish cruiser, Conde de Venadito, has telegraphed a report in which he says: "The Arabs approached so near at times that their bullets reached our deck."

The city has been intensely excited by the news of the battle. The official dispatches which have been made public are so meagre that the people believe the worst has not been told. There is little doubt anywhere that the losses of the Spaniards have been underrated.

The Ministers were summoned in haste to a Cabinet meeting immediately after the news of the disaster was received. Orders have been issued for three regiments of cavalry and four battalions of infantry to embark at once for Melilla.

Berlin's New "Gavotte Lanciers."

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Eight members of the Royal Playhouse company gave a private performance of a new dance on the Opera House stage last Friday for the exclusive benefit of Emperor William. The only person present with the Emperor was Adjt. Hochberg.

The dance is something like a modernized gavotte. It is danced by four couples, and the figures are taken from the ordinary quadrille, lanciers, and contredance. The dancers walk with a gavotte step. The Emperor was charmed with the performance, and ordered that the dance be introduced at court under the name of "gavotte lanciers," to replace the old court quadrille. The gavotte lanciers is expected, therefore, to be the most popular dance in Berlin during the coming season.

Consul Mohun's Explorations.

BOMA, Oct. 29.—United States Consul Mohun has just returned to his office here from a voyage of exploration aboard the steamer Katanga. He has brought back many valuable maps of the Lomami and Lukonie Rivers. It is expected that the Congo State Government will reward him for his work. Consul Mohun has been conspicuous in the anti-slavery movement. He directed the artillery at the battle of Rebaiba in May, when the Arabs were totally routed.

The Russians Leave Toulon.

TOULON, Oct. 29.—The Russian fleet sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Ajaccio, the Corsican port. Admiral Avelan will sail from Ajaccio to Naples, where the fleet will remain probably three days before proceeding to Piraeus, the port of Athens.

The Reichstag to Reassemble.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The Reichsanzeiger tomorrow will summon the Reichstag to reassemble on Nov. 16.

NOW IN A DIMINUTIVE HOME.

The Cozy and Attractive Christian Reformed Church Dedicated Yesterday.

The Christian Reformed Church, of which the Rev. H. Iserman is pastor, began its existence at 21 Bank Street yesterday morning. The place does not look much like a church, but it is, nevertheless, one of the most interesting houses of worship in New-York.

The church as it now stands is the result of a condition peculiar to its location. It is as yet only an experiment, but it is confidently believed that it will solve a problem which has long puzzled pastors in that part of the city. The building is equipped with all that a modern church generally contains, but everything is on a diminutive scale. The length of the auditorium is but 60 feet and the width 22 feet. Yet there is a gallery, a compartment for the organ and choir, a spacious platform, and accommodations for seating 250 people.

The auditorium is on the ground floor. Beneath it is a basement even smaller than the room above, but it is expected to contain a large Sunday-school class on occasion, and can be divided into several compartments by means of partitions, which are cleverly fashioned so as to take up as little space as possible. On the same floor with the Sunday-school room is a church kitchen which will be used on the occasion of festivals, &c.

The auditorium is tastefully fitted up and very churchlike in character. The light is admitted through stained-glass windows. The room is wainscoted and the wood carved in regulation church fashion, while religious inscriptions lend their effect to the general scheme. The seats are of the folding sort.

Above the auditorium are two floors furnished for dwelling apartments. There the pastor and his family live, thus making church and parsonage out of one building. The building is constructed of ecru brick, trimmed with graystone. The windows are of stained glass, and the massive oaken doors are led up to by high stone steps.

The reason the church is constructed on such diminutive lines was explained by its pastor, who joined the church about a year ago, and to whom is due the idea of the peculiar construction. He said yesterday:

"When I joined the Christian Reformed Church I learned what other pastors in the Ninth Ward have learned, that the class of people who attend church was gradually moving up town. We had the old church at Fourth and Perry Streets, and the depletion in the number of its members kept up so steadily that finally the place seemed actually lonely when services were in progress. The number of members decreased until only sixty remained. Our receipts, of course, kept getting smaller, and finally it looked as if we might become very much embarrassed, financially speaking. Something had to be done.

"I called in the services of Mr. Henry S. Then, an architect and member of the congregation, to see what could be done. I had previously gone around among the churches of the city and found that the average membership is 300.

"The desire was to reduce the expense, and at the same time encourage the congregation to stay with the church. This building is the result of the plans we made. Here we reduce the rent of church and parsonage to a minimum. Yet the accommodation is such, and the homelike appearance of the building is so attractive, that we hope to gather in our fold many who could not otherwise be induced to come. The church does not owe a cent. The total expense of its construction was $28,000, but the sale of the old church paid that.

"This is an experiment as yet, but I think it will succeed. I have been visited by a number of Ninth Ward pastors who are slowly losing their parishioners as the churchgoing class moves up town. They all seem to regard the plan as good. We hope soon to be able to fill our 250 seats every Sunday, but even if we only succeed in keeping our present flock together we shall be content."

The dedication services yesterday morning were attended by over 300 people. The services opened with an organ solo. Then the "long-meter" doxology was sung by the congregation. An invocation of prayer and singing followed, after which the Chairman of the Building Committee, Dr. De Witt Romaine, presented the keys of the building to the pastor. The dedication sermon was delivered by the Rev. John Y. De Baum. During his discourse he contrasted the purpose of the present edifice with that for which Solomon's Temple was built. The services were closed with a dedication prayer by the Rev. G. A. Haring.

OUR DWINDLING TREASURY

A LEGACY FROM REPUBLICANS AND THE REED CONGRESS.

George Fred Williams Explains Why the Gold Reserve and the Cash Balances Have Fallen—The Sherman Law Has Driven the Yellow Metal from the Country—Figures Which Show that the Reserve Began to Sink from the Moment of the Passage of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Ex-Representative George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, who has been in this city on a short visit, and who is about to return to his State and resume speaking in the campaign for John E. Russell for Governor, talked to-day about the financial situation, his remarks being provoked by some of Mr. Sherman's criticisms of the condition of the Treasury under a Democratic Administration.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Williams, "that it requires peculiar audacity for Senator Sherman or any other Republican to open his mouth to criticise the Democratic management of the Treasury Department.

"There are two troubles with the Treasury at present," continued Mr. Williams; "they are independent of each other in a measure, and yet they have acted together to produce the present financial stringency and the reduced condition of the Treasury. One is the reduction of the gold resrve and the other is the depletion of the general cash balance. Both are the direct result of Republican legislation during Mr. Reed's Congress. The reduction of the gold reserve is essentially due to the Sherman law, which has inspired distrust of our currency and driven American securities held abroad back here for payment in gold. The Sherman law had the support of Mr. Greenhalge and the other Republican members from Massachusets and the West, although Mr. Rockwell of the Berkshire District voted against it in its original form.

"The very minute the law was enacted the gold reserve in the Treasury began to sink, and gold certificates also were presented for redemption. The aggregate gold in the Treasury on June 30, fourteen days before the Sherman act was approved by President Harrison, in 1890, amounted to $321,612,423, and the free gold belonging to the Government was $190,232,404. By the end of July, even before the act was in actual operation, the gold had fallen $5,000,000, and the fall has been almost constant from that day to the present hour. One year after the act took effect the total gold in the Treasury was $236,828,413 and the Government gold was $1,,113,024. Another year had carried the Government gold to $110,-444,391, and the third year found it at $99,202,933, with a further decline a week ago to $81,700,649. Every day during the past week, when unconditional repeal has at last seemed asured, the gold has been climbing slowly upward, and with a proper Treasury balance it would soon pass the customary limit of $100,000,000.

"It is a little significant of the effects of the Sherman law in drawing out gold and replacing it with silver that the issue of Sherman notes, which has amounted to about $153,000,000 since the law was enacted, is almost exactly equal to the shrinkage of the gold in the Treasury, which stood at $316,536,823 on July 31, 1890, and at $166,443,707 on Oct. 10, 1893."

"But can the gold reserve be built up," was asked, "while the general cash balance in the Treasury is so low?"

"It is a difficult problem," replied Mr. Williams, "and Republican legislation is just as directly responsible for the state of the general balance as for that of the gold reserve. I will not go into the question whether the regular appropriations for the maintenance of the Government have been extravagant or not. That question can be waived entirely, for the Treasury has lost hundreds of millions by special appropriations, which, from a Democratic point of view, are simply illegal and unconstitutional grabs. The McKinley tariff act itself reduced the revenues beyond what they would bear, in view of Republican ideas of spending. Free sugar remitted $55,000,000 in duties, and the reduction of the tobacco tax remitted $8,000,000 more; but this was done at the expense of the Treasury. These remissions of duty have been in operation for two complete years, and the Republican Administration has been living off the savings of the Democratic Administration, which ended on March 4, 1893. If we had those receipts for a single year, we should have a cash balance to-day of $160,000,000, instead of one of $103,000,000.

"Even this reduction of duties would not have entirely bankrupted the Treasury if Mr. Reed's Congress and the Republican Administration had not found several unusual ways for wasting another round $50,000,000. Seventeen millions for sugar bounties, $22,000,000 for premiums to bondholders, and $14,000,000 in refunding the direct tax duties, made up a total of $53,000,000, which the Treasury might just as well have had to-day if Mr. Reed's Congress had not deliberately set out to wipe out the surplus, and postpone the possibility of tariff reform for a generation. The sugar bounties were voted to compensate for the addition of the duties, and, while relieving the people from taxation on one side, they simply filched money from another pocket to pay as a gratuity to wealthy planters.

"The premium to which I allude were paid by Secretary Windom in the Autumn of 1890, in order to increase the supply of currency in New-York, because of a temporary stringency in the money market. That stringency was but as the shadow of an echo to the present panic, and if Secretary Carlisle had had one-half of the $98,276,682 which Secretary Windom then paid out, he could have done much to avert the recent disasters, and at the same time protected his gold reserve. Money flowed like water in those days to save the Republican Administration from the discredit of a panic, and the people of the United States paid for it in premiums to the tune of $22,448,482. I am not discussing the general propriety of buying bonds at a premium when there is a surplus, but I believe that the expenditures then made were beyond the requirements of prudent finance.

"The refund of the direct tax to the amount of $14,132,351 was a pure gratuity, without justification in equity or in the state of the Treasury. That my criticisms of Treasury policy in pouring our money are justified is shown by what followed. The Sherman law added to the sum of its other iniquities the bald confiscation of the bank-note redemption fund, which then amounted to $54,207,975. It was exactly the same principle as if the managers of a safe-deposit company should rifle their deposit boxes of private funds, and trust to their general credit to meet demands which the safe holders might make. The money was a trust fund, made so by the national bank law, and set aside by every Secretary of the Treasury until that time in lawful money as the private property of depositing banks.

"This fund would just cover the three extraordinary expenditures to which I alluded, but the reduction of the tariff and the liberal expenditures in every other department kept the Treasury balance continually sinking. The Treasury Department throughout the Republican Administration was like a ship in a storm. First one mass of valuable freight was thrown overboard to meet the clamor of the ocean, then another and another, until at last the hulk was handed over to President Cleveland on March 4, 1893, completely gutted, and with hardly the bare poles left standing.

"The Treasury Department was turned over to Mr. Harrison with its coffers running over. The available cash, according to the present form of statement, was nearly $300,000,000, which nearly $200,000,000 was in gold. First the debt statement was changed, so as to make the balance appear larger than it had been. This was not sufficient, and the bank note redemption fund was appropriated. A few months more passed, a deficit again appeared, and the debt statement had to be changed again. In the meantime, the requirements of the sinking fund for 1892 and 1893 were not met to the amount of a fraction of a dollar; $100,000,000 saved on sugar would have enabled the Government to comply with the sinking fund law, and redeem the bonds which matured in 1891, instead of refunding half of them as a continued charge upon the people. Bonds could be bought at a premium of $22,000,000, and to the amount of nearly $100,000,000 in 1890, and there was no money left to redeem those which matured in 1891.

"To sum up the results of four years of Republican Administration, taxes have been reduced at the expense of a deficit, money has been poured out in gratuities and in premiums, the loss has been partly covered by confiscating trust funds and by tricks of bookkeeping, and by bold violations of law which would have sent a business man, who practiced them to the penitentiary."

OCEAN AIR BAD FOR PEACHES.

An Unsatisfactory Shipment to Ambassador Bayard.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 29.—State Treasurer Wilbur H. Burnite recently made an effort to treat Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard to a taste of Delaware peaches, in his far-away English home, but the attempt was not entirely successful. The varieties of fruit selected were Fox's Seedling, Walker's Variegated Free, and the Prize, and each peach was carefully wrapped in tissue paper. All were packed in carriers containing separate cells, and the carriers were placed in the refrigerator of the steamship City of Paris, which started for Europe within ten hours after the fruit was picked from the trees.

The peaches arrived at their destination in due time, but only a small percentage of the shipment was in good order. In a letter to Mr. Burnite, Mr. Bayard says that the transportation of peaches across the Atlantic is not yet practicable. He adds:

This is a great pity, because, if some mode of air-tight transportation could be invented, it would lead to a great profit. All peaches here are grown with the greatest care in hothouses, and are luxuries for the rich alone. I do not think I have seen more than six—and generally two or four—peaches at a time on the tables of very rich and titled people. I have paid more for two peaches here than for a basketful at home. One cantaloupe melon costs as much here as a basketful at home.

The hothouse peaches are very delicate, thin-skinned, and pleasant, but lack the flavor which the Delaware peach bestows. In the progress of time the shipment of our fruits will become practical and will lead to good results, but now it is not practical.

Notwithstanding this failure to get Mr. Bayard's peaches through in good order, the experiment has impressed peach growers with the possibility of successfully shipping peaches to Europe. The trouble seems to be that the sea air tends to affect the condition of the fruit and hasten its decay, as it is known that the varieties sent to Mr. Bayard can be well preserved here for a longer time than it took to get them to London. Frequently the late varieties are kept in good condition two or three weeks when handled carefully.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The Attacks on Mr. Wharton.—Several uncalled-for attacks in words have been made upon the Newport Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was organized by Edward R. Wharton. Mr. Wharton is one of the most public-spirited of the fashionable wealthy residents of Newport, and in his many efforts for the public weal of the City by the Sea he has had the unanimous backing of the fashionable colony. Mr. Wharton has made a statement answering the attacks against his society. In answer to the implication that the officials of the society are overpaid, Mr. Wharton says: "Undoubtedly we pay highly, but upon due consideration it seemed to me better to give a good salary to one competent agent, peculiarly qualified for the work by his past training as a detective, than to distribute the like (or probably a larger) amount among two less experienced men." As to the implication that the time of the agent, Mr. Richards, is too much taken up by his other duties, Mr. Wharton says: "I have only to say that before assuming them he asked for my consent, and that after consulting with several friends of the society here I decided that his work as detective, which is not arduous enough to compel him to neglect our interests, would give him wider opportunities of discovering cases of cruelty and neglect, and thus be of real service to the society. Knowing, however, that his new obligations would frequently call him away from the society's office, Mr. Richards at once engaged, at his own expense, an office boy, at a salary of $4.50 per week, who represents him in his absence. It must be remembered that the chief work of our agent lies, not in his office, but in the streets, and the above-mentioned arrangement enables Mr. Richards to see much that would otherwise escape him." Answering the attacks that the services of an agent are not often required in such a small place as Newport, where the owners of horses are noticeably humane, Mr. Wharton says: "I think that such a statement will at once be disproved by the perusal of our annual reports, or, better still, by a personal investigation of our work, which I earnestly court. It will be found that there is constant work, especially during the season, among the cab, cart, and omnibus horses, work which never reaches the newspapers, as the end in view is generally attained without the necessity of making arrests, and it should also be remembered that our field includes not only the whole island of Rhode Island, but also Conanicut, Tiverton, and Block Island." The Newport Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is in a very flourishing condition. Fashionable society people recently contributed over $1,000 to the support of the society, but as the expenses have been heavy Mr. Wharton has found it necessary to fall back on a sum of money which had been set aside as a permanent fund for the society. It may not be necessary to add that Mr. Wharton has been liberal in his aid to the society.

A Disappointing Change.—The change of the place of the marriage of Miss Emma Beadleston to T. Pearsall Field from St. Bartholomew's Church to the home of Miss Beadleston, on Nov. 15, has created great disappointment, as the church wedding promised to be a large and brilliant affair. Only a few friends will be present at the ceremony, but a general reception will follow. Augustus B. Field is to be the best man, and Nathaniel C. Reynal, J. Lee Taller, Henry C. Beadleston, Robert J. Kelly, Eugene O'Sullivan, and W. Harry McGill have been asked to serve as ushers. Miss Helen Beadleston is to be the maid of honor, and Miss Severance of Pittsburg and Miss Edith Beadleston, a cousin of the bride, will be the bridesmaids. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's, will officiate.

A Reception by Dean and Mrs. Hoffman.—Tomorrow evening Dean and Mrs. Eugene A. Hoffman of 1 Chelsea Square will receive the members of the Faculty of the General Theological Seminary. The annual receptions by Dean and Mrs. Hoffman have been brilliant occasions for many years. The receptions have been of the informal, old-fashioned kind, with a generous, wholesome collation and plenty of good music. Dean Hoffman is the richest clergyman in America. If he were an English clergyman he would probably have been a Lord Bishop long ago. The gifts for the support of the Church and its charities by Dean Hoffman aggregate over a million of dollars. He is of a retiring nature, and has repeatedly refused high honors tendered him. Dean Hoffman owns a large share in the Hoffman House, and receives an income of 25 per cent. upon money invested years ago. Dean Hoffman inherited much of the property known a hundred years ago as Storm's farm, through which the present Warren Street was cut. Large blocks of property facing on Warren Street are still his. Dean Hoffman belongs to the Century, South Side, and Riding Clubs. His income is said to be as large as the income of Cornelius Vanderbilt. The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman of 31 West Seventy-second Street, brother of Dean Hoffman, built All Angels' Church, on the west side. He endowed the church and then gave it to the parish.

Health of the Rev. Dr. Newton.

At the morning service in All Souls' Church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, the members of the congregation received a communication from the rector, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., stating that, although the improvement in his health had been steady and most satisfactory during the past Summer, his physicians believed that another year of complete rest was necessary to enable him to take up his parish work again with full vigor, and that they therefore advised him not to return to his charge this Winter. He fully expects to resume his ministrations next Fall. The announcement was also made that the Rev. William Kirkus, LL. D., had been engaged to supply the pulpit during the coming Winter at the morning and afternoon services, the active work of the parish being under the direction of the assistant minister, the Rev. A. N. Henshaw, Ph. D.

Collector Large's Resignation Asked For.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—Secretary Carlisle yesterday sent a notice to Internal Revenue Collector George H. Large of this city that his resignation was wanted at once. The Collector will probably forward it. This action indicates the Secretary has picked out Mr. Large's successor. John J. Fell of Orange, Mayor Haynes of Newark, and others have been mentioned for the place. It is said it will go to a township man, presumably Mr. Fell, who is Mayor Fell's brother. Large has held the office four years. The salary is $4,500 a year.

HARVARD BLASCHKA FLOWERS

RARE SPECIMENS OF ARTISTIC WORK IN GLASS.

The Collection the Principal Attraction to Visitors at the University—Preparing for the Performance of Terence's Play "Phormio" in Latin—The Players Members of the Classical Club of Harvard—The System of "Tutoring" at the University Abused.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—The arrival of a new installment of the Blaschka glass flowers always stimulates interest in the wonderful collection at the Agassiz Museum. Here for nearly two years the beautiful specimens of iridescent glass have attracted crowds to Cambridge. As one of the professors has remarked in private: "The Blaschka flowers are evidently the most attractive feature of the university. Visitors leave the library, gymnasium, and laboratory to get one more glimpse of those gorgeous tints."

The Blaschka flowers are the work of Leopold Blaschka, a Bohemian, and his son Rudolph, who live at Hosterwitz, a few miles from Dresden, Germany. Certain technical secrets regarding the manufacture of glass have been kept by this family for years, and the result of their work is now in Harvard University. It was in 1886 that Prof. George L. Goodale, '36, induced the Blaschkas to undertake the manufacture of glass flower models, and in 1890 the father and son entered into a contract to supply the university with a specified number of models each year. On the walls of the room in Agassiz Museum is placed a bronze tablet which explains the gift to the university.

"These glass models, illustrative of vegetable structure, are part of a collection as yet unarranged, presented to Harvard University by Mrs. Elizabeth Ware and Miss Mary L. Ware, in memory of the late Charles E. Ware, class of '34. The models are the work of Leopold and Rudolph Blaschka of Germany."

In order to get specimens of plant life, the younger Blaschka came to America in 1891, and at once began to study in the Botanic Garden, Arnold Arboratum, and Bussey Institution. He then went to Jamaica, and later across the continent. On his trip he made 200 color studies, and collected a lot of material for his future work. He then went back to Germany, and now, with his American specimens and the aid of the Royal Garden of Pilnitz, which contains many specimens of flora from Central and South America, the two Blaschkas are turning out the most wonderful artificial flowers ever known. It is the intention of the Blaschkas to illustrate the types of flowering plants of the two Americas, and also to represent such cryptogams as can be reproduced. At present the collection runs in five or six long cases, and tulips, lilies, and ferns lie alongside of chicory, duckweed, and beautiful goldenrod.

Interest in the Latin play is steadily growing. Those who remember the great success of the Greek play which was produced in Sanders Theatre in 1882 will be glad to welcome the appearance of Terence's "Phormio" upon the modern stage. The rehearsals are now going on under the charge of Prof. J. B. Greenough, and the men who have been chosen to play are members of the Classical Club. The performance will take place as soon as the textual interpretation and pronunciation reach a state of artistic perfection. No pains will be spared by the Latin department to make this production the best of recent years in the college. The success of "Antigone" at Vassar last year has stimulated the department to put forth its best efforts, and Prof. Greenough's name is guarantee that the play will be a model of historical correctness.

Tutoring in Harvard College is a thriving business. More money is made by needy students in this way than in any other, and many a poor fellow has put himself through college by giving to others the results of his own work. However, the system of tutoring has been abused, and several men who have advertised for pupils in the various courses have been unfit for their work. The result has often been the dissemination of a large amount of false information, which has played havoc with a man's work on his examination paper. The college has semi-officially taken the tutoring business in hand, and from this time forth will try to see that it is done right. The French department has voted to prepare a list of members of the university who are approved tutors in French, and this list will be published on the bulletin boards in the daily newspaper, and sent to the Deans of the various schools.

Every man who wishes a tutor can have his name put on this list, if the department is satisfied of his ability to do the work. To Prof. De Sumichrast is due the credit of this new plan for improving the standard of tutoring, and it is probable that the result will be satisfactory enough to stimulate other departments to do the same. The regular price for tutoring in college is $2.50 to $3 per hour in the more difficult courses like the fine arts and English, $2 per hour in the history, German, and French courses, which are not so difficult, and which consequently attract a larger number of tutors for the work.

A new prize has been offered to seniors by Mr. James Gordon Bennett of The New-York Herald. It is to be given to the man who writes the "best essay in English prose upon some subject of American governmental, domestic, or foreign policy of momentous interest," and the interest of $1,000 is to be the amount of the gift. Mr. Bennett has left no other restrictions, and the college will choose the subject best adapted for the development of the students.

Last Wednesday the Rev. C. N. Field came to Cambridge to ask the St. Paul's Society for aid in his Boston mission work. A large number of the students responded, and will begin to-day a new work in a negro Sunday school on Cambridge Street, in Boston. The students will further cooperate with Father Field in the formation of a library and trade school in the negro district of Boston.

The Bruce telescope, which is the largest of its kind in the world, is almost ready for use at the observatory. So much has been written about this new apparatus and its magnificent lens that it is only necessary here to state that the telescope is to be used for making unusually large and accurate charting of the heavens. The lenses, by Alvan Clark of Cambridge, who made the glasses for the Lick Observatory telescope, are 24 inches in diameter, with a focal length of the combination of 7 feet 3 inches. A 14 by 17 photographic plate will be used. The telescope will be tested here for two years, and then sent to the Harvard Observatory in Peru.

The college has been agitated by the proposition to remove the long row of trees on Harvard Street in order to make way for the increasing traffic. The students are opposed to this encroachment of the city upon the college grounds, but President Eliot does not object, since the change must inevitably come. The trees form one of the beauties of the college grounds, hence the opposition of the college men.

The class of '97 held its first meeting on Wednesday evening and elected the following officers: President—R. H. Stevenson; Vice President—John W. Dunlop; Secretary and Treasurer—James Dean. Stevenson and Dunlop are candidates for positions on the 'Varsity eleven, Stevenson for end and Dunlop for half back.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE NEWS.

Strange Action of the Head of the Department of Architecture.

The students in the department of architecture of the School of Mines, Columbia College, were rejoiced last week when they saw a notice posted up on the bulletin board by the head of the department requesting all students who intended training for any of the athletic teams or trying for positions in the Musical Society to consult him before beginning work in any of these organizations. The majority of the students thought it meant a decrease of work, but upon application to the head of the department it was found that instead of lessened work, they were given a few words of admonition to the effect that they had better give up all ideas of joining college organizations if they wished to graduate from the architectural department. Such an order has never been issued by any member of the Faculty in the past, and it seems particularly strange at this time, for during the latter part of last week President Low stated that he was going to make certain concessions to football men. There are a number of students in the architectural department who are already important factors in many of the college organizations.

The new general catalogue of the alumni has been in process of compilation for the last eight months, and will probably be issued shortly after the first of January. It will contain the list of all the living graduates of the various schools. It is proposed to include in the catalogue a locality index, containing the names of all the graduates alphabetically arranged according to their respective places of residence, States, cities, and towns. It will be the most complete ever issued.

The sophomore class in the School of Mines has elected the following officers: President—Boyd Van Benthuysen; Vice President—Gale Hodgeboon Carter; Secretary—Goldwin Goldsmith; Treasurer—Ambrose Monell; Historian—Allen Jay Clark; Poet—George Kelley.

Prof. Woodbury has begun his new plan of having the students lecture. Owing to the circumstance that part of the course marked out for the junior year was given in the first years, the first part of the year will be devoted to English novelists, a branch of English never covered before by any course at Columbia.

Elizabeth G. Britton and H. H. Rusby gave short talks on special botanical subjects last Wednesday at the meeting of the Torrey Botanical Club.

Prof. Monroe Smith will deliver each Friday hereafter a lecture on Roman law. The course is open to those who have attended the first-year course in institutes.

The associated alumni expect to hold their annual dinner on Dec. 12 at the Hotel Brunswick.

The freshman class in the School of Mines elected the following officers last Wednesday: President—Harry Armstead; Vice President—W. Arthur Bostwick; Treasurer—Frank Palmer; Secretary—J. E. Dwight.

The Labourdonnais Chess Club is going to hold a scratch tournament, beginning Nov. 6, to select four men to represent Columbia against Harvard, Yale, and Princeton in the coming contest for the Intercollegiate Chess Cup, which Columbia now holds.

The Glee Club has four rehearsals each week, in preparation for the coming season. Together with the Banjo and Mandolin Clubs it will make an extended tour during the holidays. A Choral Club has been formed in the junior class, under the leadership of G. F. Middendorf.

SENIOR ELECTIONS AT CORNELL.

Officers Selected by Their Classmates to Serve During the Year.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The senior class election was this year, as usual, close and exciting. The result was as follows: President, Adna F. Weber; Vice President, O. P. Cummings; Second Vice President, Miss C. W. Brown; Recording Secretary, Miss J. M. Jenness; Corresponding Secretary, W. B. Beardsley; Treasurer, R. W. Quick; Class Orator, W. P. Chapman, Jr.; Ivy Orator, H. L. Fordham; Memorial Orator, T. S. Clark; Prize Orator, W. R. Delhanty; Prophet, J. K. Lathrop; Poet, Miss Bertha Stoneman; Essayist, Miss Harriet Connor; Toastmaster, R. B. Goodman; Marshals, W. G. Krantz and A. H. Place; Athletic Director, W. H. Dale; Navy Director, E. J. Gilson; Baseball Director, C. A. Rich; Football Director, G. G. Brooks.

Since the beginning of the university year, there has been continued agitation among the students regarding a Witherbee memorial. Early last September George P. Witherbee lost his life in Lake Champlain while trying to rescue a companion. He was an alumnus of Cornell, having been graduated in 1893. Action was taken by the members of '93 who have returned to the university to raise money for a memorial clubhouse to be built on Percy Field, and to be known as the Witherbee Memorial Clubhouse. The class of '92 left some $500 for a memeorial clubhouse, and it was proposed at a meeting of the remaining members of that class now in the university to turn this amount over to swell the Witherbee fund. This will probably be done.

The first of the series of military hops is to be given next Friday night. It will take place in the gymnasium, and will be given under the direction of the officers of the Cornell Cadet Corps.

The Week at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—The proposed Psychological Review, which is to be edited by Prof. J. M. Baldwin and Prof. J. M. Cattell of Columbia, will make its appearance early in the coming year. It will be published bi-monthly and will consist of papers on original research, construction, and critical articles and reviews. The editors will have the co-operation of Prof. A. Binet of Paris, Prof. William James of Harvard, Prof. Ladd of Yale, Prof. G. F. Fullerton of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. H. H. Donaldson of the University of Chicago, Prof. Dewey of the University of Michigan, and Prof. Munstenburg of Har

GENTLEMAN AND BUFFOON

VOTERS OF OLD MASSACHUSETTS CAN TAKE THEIR CHOICE.

Platforms of the Parties Agree on All Important Questions, but There Is Much Difference Between Candidates Russell and Greenhalge—How the Latter Managed to Make a Fool of Himself Until the State Committee Came to the Rescue—Democrats Are Hopeful of Success.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The State campaign in Massachusetts has not been in active and lively progress for three weeks, and yet there is at this moment a serious difference of opinion among thoughtful voters as well as in the ranks of the thick-and-thin political hustlers, as to the real issues involved. The platforms of the two parties afford little light upon the question, for they are in practical agreement on nearly every principle of national and State administration. They differ, although not wholly, on the tariff and on the existence and functions of the Executive Council, it is true, but these problems are not calculated to arouse very much feeling or to excite any appreciable amount of political enthusiasm or controversy. Both parties declared emphatically for sound money and for unconditional repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act. Both praised the firm, patriotic attitude of President Cleveland with respect to this vital question. Both demanded that a tax be imposed upon all direct and collateral inheritances, and both favored the referendum idea in certain forms of legislative enactment.

If it were not for the miserable failure of the Senate to meet the popular demand for a speedy stoppage of the compulsory purchase of silver bullion, the Democrats would have a decided advantage in the campaign, and their prospects of success at the polls would be far brighter than they are at present. They are fairly well united; no faction or factional disturbances exist. The sweeping victories of last year and the prestige won by Grover Cleveland have toned up the party, and the advance position secured under the brilliant leadership of Gov. Russell would have been maintained without difficulty had the Senate concurred with the House and made a speedy adjournment of the extraordinary session possible. As it is, the party leaders are virtually put in a defensive attitude when, by right, they should be forcing the fight at all points.

The Republican orators and organs have taken advantage of the industrial depression and of the financial uncertainties to raise a calamity cry and to attribute all existing ills to Democratic incapacity. They are thus enabled to divert attention from their own responsibility in the matter, and to unjustly and unfairly lay the blame at the Democratic door. Mr. Greenhalge, the Republican candidate for Governor, was a member of the Fifty-first Congress. He supported Reed, McKinley and company in their financial and tariff legislation, and voted for the Sherman compromise measure. He went before his constituents for re-election in 1890 and defended his course upon every platform in his district. He was beaten by Moses T. Stevens, a Democrat, although the district had, up to that time, a safe Republican majority. This is the man who now leads the Republican hosts in a campaign the chief cry of which is Democratic responsibility for the evils which have sprung from the Sherman act.

The Democrats have a decided advantage over their opponents in the matter of leadership. Mr. Russell is a man of ability, discretion, and progressive statesmanship. He is not only in full accord with the prevailing views of the independent voters of the State, but is in a measure responsible for their prevalence and popularity. He has been a leader of Democratic thought for twenty years, and has stood up manfully for the soundest of sound money and for the liberation of trade and commerce from the lethal trammels and checks imposed upon them by selfish men for purely selfish and personal purposes. On the other hand, Mr. Greenhalge has never cast a vote or made a speech in favor of progressive measures in financial or industrial legislation. He has always followed the lead of the high protectionists; he has responded blindly and slavishly to the crack of the party whip. The party's needs have always taken precedence of the country's needs. He has been a partisan rather than a patriot; a politician always, and never a statesman.

He is at present traveling at lightning speed over the Commonwealth, making three or four speeches every day, and retailing all the stale platitudes which have been exploited in the tariff and publications of the Republican Party during the last fifteen years. It is impossible to find in his speeches a single original idea. He has the reputation of being an orator, but his addresses are devoid of all the essential qualities of true oratory. They are superficial, specious, dishonest. He never discusses a question on its merits, or with any degree of gravity or conservatism. His stock in trade is made up of denunciations of the Democratic Party, lavish praise of the Republican Party, sneers, jeers, slurs, and ghastly attempts at humor. He tickles the ears of the Republican partisans, but he fails to convince the doubting, and he disgusts the great conservative mass of voters who are studying the questions that press for settlement.

On the other hand, Mr. Russell addresses himself soberly and earnestly to the issues that are open for discussion. He never dodges, evades, or equivocates. His position is stated frankly and squarely upon every question of policy that is in dispute. He gives a reason for the faith that is in him; he appeals to the judgment and the intelligence of his audiences, and not to their passions or prejudices. There is solid meat in his speeches, instead of froth. He is eloquent, too. No man on either side is his superior as a platform orator, or as a debater. Thoroughly intrenched behind a solid and impregnable bulwark of truth and right, he has the faculty of clothing his ideas in language that is ornate, classical, and convincing. The contrast between the two candidates is marked. It is the contrast that always exists between a dignified gentleman and a buffoon.

The Republican voters who were induced to abandon Mr. Pillsbury in the preliminary canvass, and to take up Mr. Greenhalge, have been recently asking themselves why they consented. They were told that the Lowell aspirant was full of magnetism; that he would be a match and more than a match for John E. Russell on the stump or in joint debate; that he would evoke enthusiasm by his eloquence and his wit, and that he would present the issues of the campaign forcibly and convincingly. They were also assured that Mr. Greenhalge was an experienced politician, a tactician, and a safe leader, and that he would not make embarrassing "breaks," which would jeopardize Republican success. In two short weeks Mr. Greehalge has dispelled all these illusions.

On the day of his nomination he prepared for publication in The Boston Journal, the leading Republican organ of the State, a letter, or essay, in which he stated the reasons why, in his opinion, he should be elected Governor of the Commonwealth. Perhaps never in the history of Massachusetts politics was such an exhibition made by a candidate of his lack of appreciation of the proprieties as Mr. Greenhalge gave in this extraordinary document. Two reasons were solemnly presented. The first was: "I am a citizen of Massachusetts." This was intended to offset the anticipated discussion of his nationality. Mr. Greenhalge was born in England, and came to this country with his parents when he was twelve years of age. Nobody had objected to his candidacy on the ground that he was born a British subject, except one of his Republican opponents for the nomination.

The second reason was: "I am a property owner." In proof of this ridiculous and gratuitous assertion he stated that he owned a farm in New-Hampshire, upon which his son Eric worked during his vacation. This was offered to the serious and sober citizens of Massachusetts as a reason why he should be elected Governor of Massachusetts.

Here is the third reason: "I think I may fairly say that my personal record is clean." To support this claim he cited the fact that he had declined to make money out of his professional practice except by legitimate means. Nobody had ever assailed his personal character, even by implication, and his profession of purity was, therefore, viewed as a most extraordinary development. Mixed up in this branch of his subject was a rambling and most irrelevant recital of his relations with Gen. Butler and with a Democratic City Solicitor of Lowell.

The fourth and last reason was that his election would tend to restore confidence in commercial and financial circles, not only in Massachusetts, but in the entire country. This was a bold contention on the part of a man who had voted for and supported a financial policy which was responsible for most of the depression under which the business of the country was staggering. It was difficult to understand how Mr. Greenhalge's election as Governor of Massachusetts could undo the mischief which Mr. Greenhalge as a Congressman had helped to create.

When this absurd document was printed in the Democratic papers, those who had not seen the original in The Journal would not believe it to be genuine. They regarded it as a huge joke perpetrated by some Democratic wag. Even Republicans refused to take it as genuine. Those who knew that it was authentic were alarmed. They saw danger in it. That a man who was deemed competent to fill the high and dignified office of Governor of Massachusetts could make such a ridiculous exhibition of sophomoric freshness at the very outset of the campaign was appalling. Herculean efforts were made to suppress it and to check its damaging force. Finally, the Democratic State Committee resolved to print the whole letter as a campaign document and to circulate it through the local committees. Then a friend of Mr. Greenhalge who is more zealous than wise boldly denied its genuineness. He forgot, evidently, that Mr. Greenhalge himself had acknowledged the authorship in a speech at Boston, and defended its points.

In his first public speech after the convention, the Republican candidate replied to a question propounded by his opponent, on the subject of temperance legislation. He declared emphatically his belief in prohibition, and emphasized his declaration by saying that he had been in favor of that policy for twenty-five years. As the party managers had been assiduously working to strengthen and perfect their alliance with the saloons, this "break" staggered them. The morning after that speech Mr. Greenhalge was taken in hand by the State Committee, and informed that he must deliver no more addresses until they had been revised and approved by the Chairman of the committee. Since then the exuberance of the candidate's fancy has been held in check. His speeches are regularly submitted to Col. Winslow, and after they have been expurgated and amended they are given to the newspapers. The great orator, the magnetic leader, the humorous and sarcastic campaigner has been effectually muzzled. The speeches which he delivers on the stump are not his; they are the speeches of Col. Winslow, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

All present indications point to a heavy vote for an off year. Registration is large, especially in the cities. The meetings are well attended, but there is little excitement. If the Senate should repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act within a week, Mr. Russell would be elected. In any case, his chances are fairly good. Boston will give him an immense majority. The City Democracy is in excellent shape. There are no dissensions. Harmony and determination are the prevailing conditions. Boston is not troubled with any problems, such as those which confront New-York and Brooklyn. Her City Government, under the administration of Mayor Matthews, has the confidence of the people. The party leaders are in full accord with him. There are no scandals, and there is no demand for sweeping reforms. Mr. Russell is popular with the masses, notwithstanding the insidious efforts of the Republicans to win away the labor elements and the unemployed by large outlays of money. He is also popular in the country districts, and he will give a good account of himself in spite of the performances of the Senate.

The next two weeks will witness unwonted activity on the Democratic side. Gov. Russell will take the stump. He is a power in himself. Congressman O'Neil will also make a dozen speeches, and orators from outside the State will come on to lend a hand. The campaign will be full of vigor and spirit. Chairman Quincy is working with his usual skill and industry, and he is ably seconded in his efforts by the brightest minds in the Democratic Party.

Requested a Decent Burial.

George Powers, twenty-four years old, of 437 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was a passenger on the Fulton ferryboat Farragut, which left the New-York slip at 11:30 Saturday night. When the boat reached the middle of the river he handed a note, inclosed in an envelope, to John Murphy of 144 Tillary Street, who stood beside him, and asked him to deliver it to Mrs. S. H. Roy, 437 Fifth Avenue. He then jumped overboard. Deck hands rescued him and he was locked up in the Second Precinct Police Station. Yesterday morning he was held by Judge Walsh in the Adams Street Police Court for attempting suicide. Murphy gave Powers's note to the police. In it he said he was tired of life, and he asked Mrs. Roy to give him a decent burial.

Stabbed Over a Game of Football.

Thomas Waters, nineteen years old, of 442 Warren Street, Brooklyn, and Thomas Flannery, twenty-three years old, of 19 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, quarreled yesterday at the foot of Congress Street over a game of football. Flannery stabbed Waters in the face with a pocket knife. Waters was taken to the Long Island College Hospital and Flannery was locked up.

Railroad Notes and Personals.

—Judge Shiras of the United States Circuit Court in Des Moines, Iowa, has made an order that will permit the Sioux City and Northern Railroad to pass into the hands of the Great Northern and become a part of the Hill system. Judge Shiras vacated the order which he recently signed in a bill of injunction restraining J. Kennedy Tod & Co. of New-York from disposing of 10,060 shares of stock of $400 each, which represented a controlling interest in the Sioux City and Northern. G. H. Hubbard, assignee of the Union Trust Company of Sioux City, intervener. The intervening petition was made by J. Kennedy Tod & Co., defendants, and it is claimed that they have secured control of the stock for the use of the Great Northern.

—The question has been raised by the Western roads if they must carry Indians and Indian children traveling at Government expense at the same rates as those prescribed for the military. The Quartermaster General of the United States has ruled that Indians being transported as prisoners, or moved from military necessity by the authority of the War Department, must be carried at military rates. The Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, on the other hand, has ruled that the agreement will not bear such an interpretation.

—J. H. Sessions, formerly General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Terre Haute and Peoria Railroad, and later Assistant General Freight Agent of the Big Four, with headquarters at Peoria, has resigned to assume charge of all the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company west of Chicago.

—Theodore Voorhees of Philadelphia, General Manager of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; E. H. Wilbur of South Bethlehem, General Eastern Superintendent, and Alexander Mitchell of Wilkesbarre, General Superintendent of Motive Power, started on a tour of inspection of the road Saturday.

—The Union Pacific receivers, having been ordered by the court to hold all moneys coming into their hands, except such as may be required for current operations, subject to the further order of the court, announce that no payment of interest will be made on the 1st of November.

—Harry E. Felton, General Freight Agent of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Nov. 1. He will become General Freight Agent of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

Cases to be heard: 1—Lobenstein vs. Moses. 2—American Exchange National Bank vs. Swift. 3—Lucas vs. Premier Cycle Company. 4—Ohly vs. Martin.

Class II.—5—Andrews vs. Meehan.

Class IV.—6—Cokelet vs. Cokelet. 7—Murray vs. Yuengling, Jr. 8—McCrea vs. Hurst. 9—Thompson vs. Scranton Steel Company. 10—Taylor vs. Powis. 11—Brandt vs. Schmeckenbecker. 12—Meese vs. Meese. 13—Arthur vs. Vandewater. 14—McLaughlin vs. McGraw. 15—Tierney vs. Black.

Class VII.—16—Meier vs. Manhattan Shade Cloth Company. 17—Rubber Reclaiming Company vs. Loewenthal. 18—Guilfoyle vs. Pierce.

Class VIII.—19—Dwyer vs. Burke. 20—Lucas vs. Gerry. 21—Emerson vs. Emerson. 22—Martin vs. Mariano. 23—Bray vs. Safford. 24—Gall vs. Gall. 25—Price vs. Wood. 26—Matter of Dorman. 27—Volp vs. Ruehl. 28—Davis vs. Ruehl. 29—Hahn vs. Ruehl. 30—Baumann vs. De Logerot. 31—Spier vs. Bates. 32—Toch vs. Toch. 33—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Maine. 34—Doremus vs. Doremus. 35—Eddy vs. Wise. 36—Richter vs. Rosenthal. 37—Scripture vs. Winans. 38—Matter of Boscobel Avenue. 39—Bamberg vs. Goldberg. 40—Reich vs. Cochran. 41—Matter of One Hundred and Seventieth Street. 42—Dean vs. Halstead. 43—Currier vs. Beaudet. 44—Kewan vs. Blinn. 45—Eisenmann vs. Wickham. 46—O'Brien vs. O'Brien. 47—Cutler vs. Essex Iron Company. 48—Matter of Duryea. 49—Cheever vs. Pittsburg, Shenango, and Lake Erie Railroad Company. 50—Hertz vs. Cassidy. 51—McClure vs. Levy. 52—Leggett vs. Leggett. 53—Matter of Smyley. 54—Johnston vs. Wynkoop. 55—Cowen vs. Myers. 56—Hecla Consolidated Gold Mining Company vs. McLaughlin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Nov. 6.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned until Nov. 1.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Glogerich, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

22—Lenahan vs. Murphy.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 11. Case on.

1626—Stewart vs. Hilton. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10. Calendar called at 11. Calendar clear.

469—Sebald vs. Mulholland. 496—Boas vs. Thatcher Car and Construction Company. 527—Higgins vs. Weir. 528—Same vs. same. 529—Same vs. same. 454—Ryshpan vs. Goldberg. 346—Kahaly vs. Weinheim. 504—Prell vs. Paustein.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned or the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30.

442—Safford vs. Safford.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Ransom, S.—Opens at 10:30. Issue of fact.

Estate of: 59—John Carroll.

Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30. John Horts, Josef Kunar, Joseph Ruppert, Ridley Watts, Caroline Preusch, Ignatz Barnes, Lorenz Diem, Eleanor M. Van Pfister.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Brownstone Building, 32 Chambers Street.

Contested will of: 897—Joseph F Johnson.

CITY COURT—General Term—Van Wyck, P. J.; Newburger and McCarthy, JJ.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10. On call of calendar all causes will be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from Orders.—1—Dearing vs. Pearson. 2—Christ vs. Chetwood. 3—Ostjen vs. Fayen. 4—Lyster vs. Hamilton. 5—Leubuscher vs. Ruffhead. 6—Scharf vs. Fee. 7—Iselin vs. Goldberg. 8—Vietor vs. Goldberg. 9—Peetsch vs. Quinn. 10—De Witt vs. Brill. 11—Peetsch vs. Quinn. 12—Same vs. same. 13—Remington vs. Van Ingen.

Appeals from Judgments.—1—Smith vs. Robson. 2—Fiss vs. Warren. 3—Weaver vs. Farrington. 4—Otteman & Co. vs. Hoffman. 5—Burke vs. United Cloak and Suit Cutters' Association. 6—Goldenson vs. Lawrence. 7—Dearing vs. Bearson. 8—Goldberg vs. Lippman. 9—Lewinson vs. Reich. 10—McKeon vs. Kellard. 11—Gross vs. Kellard. 12—Duggan vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 13—Bierschenk vs. Stokes. 14—Littman vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Company. 15—Union Stove Works vs. Arnoux. 16—Riley vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 17—Gundlin vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 18—Kantrowitz vs. Jaffe. 19—Centre vs. Lippman. 20—Frankfurter vs. Home Insurance Company. 21—Wachsman vs. Columbia Bank. 22—Taube vs. The Shaver Company. 23—Carroll vs. Tucker. 24—Klipatrick vs. Villaume. 25—Koehler vs. Cordes. 26—Lansberger vs. Murray. 27—Green vs. New-York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company. 28—Strong vs. Prentice Brown Stone Company. 29—Abraham vs. Goldberg. 30—Newton vs. Browne. 31—Hoffman Brewing Company vs. Volpe. 32—Koehler vs. Gorman. 33—Inman vs. Johnston. 34—Mapelsden vs. Shea. 35—Robinson vs. Lewis. 36—Frabitto vs. Camp. 37—Rollins vs. Griffin. 38—Remington vs. Van Ingen. 39—De Mars vs. Boehm. 40—Ruppert vs. May.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall.—Opens at 10. Case on.

1958—Burbridge vs. Kelgannon.

No day calendar.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

Following are the calendars of the courts for Monday next:

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.—44—Stapleton vs. Brown. 99½—Well vs. Levy. 14—Straub vs. Straub et al. 15—Straub vs. Straub et al. 84—Powers vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company and Union Elevated Railroad Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Henry Shaw, Mary E. Menuse, Mary J. Neale, William J. Weldon, Magdalene Eushen, James Van Nuese, Josephine A. Harding, George Boser, Helene O'Neill, Patrick Fitzpatrick, Anthony P. McGrath, Margaret Leahy, Peter B. Ross, George Schuchhardt, Martha Fries, Sarah C. Campbell, Susan F. Suydam. The accounting in the estates of Jacob Wilson, Maurice A. Morris, Peter J. Nevins, Jeremiah Healy. Administration of the estate of George W. Knapp. Contested Calendar at 10:30—29—Will of Ellen Hartigan.

COURT OF SESSIONS—Moore, P. J.—Kelly and Stryker, JJ.—Grand Jury presentments and sentences of prisoners.

REFEREES AND RECEIVERS.

Referees Named Saturday.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Mayer vs. Cohen—David May. McKee vs. Rapp—Wilbur Larremore.

Receivers Appointed Saturday.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Henry Woods vs. Joseph M. Acton et al., (composing the firm of Carroll & De Lacy)—Isaiah Kaufmann.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Rachel Mayer vs. Louis Cohen—William Moser.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office, as follows:

Owing to certain requirements of Postal Union regulations, no supplementary mails will be made up on the piers of the White Star, Cunard, or Havre mail steamers between 1st and 28th of November.

MONDAY.—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for Central America, (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 11 A. M. for Santiago, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Savanilla, &c., must be directed "per Panama";) at 12 M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans

TUESDAY.—At 7 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Alier, via Southampton and Bremen; at 12 M. for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara, per steamship Carib Prince; at *3 P. M. for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Tyr, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7:30 A. M. (supplementary 9 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Germanic";) at 7:30 A. M. (supplementary 9:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 9 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for St. Croix, St. Thomas, and Windward Islands, per steamship Caribbee; at 1 P. M. for Brazil and La Plata countries, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for Para and Ceara must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at *3 P. M. for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 8:30 A. M. (supplementary 10 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 10 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla.

SATURDAY.—At 3:30 A. M. for Germany, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Saale";) at 9:30 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre; at 10 A. M. (supplementary at 10:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Jacmel, and Aux-Cayes, per steamship Alps; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Umbria";) at 11 A. M. for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 12 M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Devonia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Devonia";) at 12 M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at *3 P. M. for Truxillo, per steamship S. Pizzati, from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *3 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *11, 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *19 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, Australia, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco close the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Portmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1893.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline L. Walker, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Vanderbilt Ave., in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of January, 1894.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of June, 1893.

je26-law6m ASHBEL GREEN, Executor.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARGARET BATHGATE BECKER, William Johnston, James Johnston, Richard B. Johnston, James Johnston, Emma Campbell, John H. Cuthell, Mary Louisa Campbell, Mary S. Cogswell, Jane L. Jessup, James E. Bathgate, John B. Bathgate, C. Baldwin Bathgate, Harriet W. Van Wagenen, Marian B. Van Wagenen, John B. Van Wagenen, Christina Van Wagenen, Mary Myers, Catharine Raymond, Maria L. Bathgate, Marian J. Kidd, Marian Bathgate, Matilda B. Carter, Charlotte B. Bathgate, Frederick J. Jessup, Ann Ward, the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of West Farms, the Trustees of Columbia College, George F. Geagan, George G. Castle, Elizabeth F. Castle, Home for Incurables, the First Presbyterian Church of West Farms, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, Columbia College, the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Hospital, Society for the Prevention of Crime, the New-York Hospital, and B. J. Tinney, Esq., designated to receive citation on behalf of Maria L. Bathgate, send greeting:

Whereas, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixth day of November, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Charles B. Beck, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased;

Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L. S.) JAMES F. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TURNER, M'CLURE & ROLSTON, Attys. for Petitioner, 22 William Street, N. Y.

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNIE DINKEL, John Dinkel, Elizabeth Staiger, John C. Brodsky, Frederick W. Brodsky, Rudolph G. Brodsky, Matilda Rohlfs, Emma Rasp, Elizabeth Metz, Henry Krieger, John A. Krieger, Adolph Krieger, Theodore Krieger, Charles W. Wohlhueter, and Franz Krieger, the widow, heirs at law, and next of kin of John A. Dinkel, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Annie Dinkel of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifteenth day of September, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John A. Dinkel, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L. S.) JAMES F. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MARTHA M. HUYLAR, Attorney for Petitioner, 146 Broadway, New-York City. o30-law6wM

MARTHA M. HUYLAR.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA M. HUYLAR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John A. Amundson, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of October, 1893.

ORRIN B. STOUT,
ALLEN H. HUYLAR,
WILLIAM PIERMAN,
Executors.

JOHN A. AMUNDSON, Attorney for Executors, 146 Broadway, New-York City. o30-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY G. KIMBALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank G. Wild, Esq., No. 15-17 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1893.

AUSTIN KIMBALL,
DANIEL G. WILD,
Executors.

FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Executors, 15-17 Beekman Street, New-York. o30-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEFA A. MORA, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of October, 1893.

ZULEMA MORA, Administratrix.

JONES & GOVIN, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 45 Cedar Street, New-York. o23-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. PORTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of James S. Greves, No. 32 Park Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of October, 1893.

JAMES S. GREVES,
MARY T. PORTER,
Executors.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH E. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1893.

RICHARD S. EMMET, ROBERT E. ROBINSON, Executors.

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Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, acting for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said New-York, and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893 deems it necessary to acquire and take certain real estate and impose certain sanitary conditions on certain other real estate in the village and town of Patterson, County of Putnam, also in the village of Towners, town of Patterson, Putnam County; also certain real estate bordering on the east branch of the Croton River, in the town of Southeast, County of Putnam, and certain other real estate bordering on and lying adjacent to the west branch of the Croton River, town of Carmel, County of Putnam; also certain real estate bordering on and lying adjacent to Lake Gilead, town of Carmel, County of Putnam, and certain other real estate in the towns of North Castle and Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., bordering on and being adjacent to Bear Gutter Creek, Byram Pond, and the outlet of Big and Little Rye Ponds, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from pollution.

Notice is further given that an opportunity will be afforded any and all persons to be heard respecting the acquisition, taking, or extinguishment of the real estate, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of November, 1893, at the office of the undersigned, No. 31 Chambers Street, New-York, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated New-York, October 16th, 1893.

MICHAEL T. DALY,
Commissioner of Public Works,
No. 31 Chambers St., New-York.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—VICTOR FRAENKL and JOHN HENRY LUIS, composing the firm of JAFFE BROTHERS & COMPANY, plaintiffs, against CLINTON P. AYERS, Richard Wagner, Leopold Pinkus, John J. Gorman as Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and Henry Irvin, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 26th, 1893.

ALEXANDER & GREEN,
120 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.
P. O. address, 120 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, Leopold Pinkus: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George C. Barrett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated October 26th, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, October 28th, 1893.

ALEXANDER & GREEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES F. REID, plaintiff, against ELIZA PAUL SIMPSON, otherwise known as Eliza Paul, individually and as trustee for John H. Paul and Annie A. Paul, minors, and